THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1935—VOL. XXVIII, NO. 1

** ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Lewis Will Battle A. F. of L.

He Pushes 'Vertical' Union

Green Has Old Aristocracy

Can Long Machine Survive?

Democracy Wishes an Answer

Dictators Scheme Elsewhere

AMERICAN industrial employers and employees prepare reluctantly to become witnesses to a basic struggle between the two classes of labor unions. John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, and proponent of the "vertical" or plant union, having resigned as a vice president of the American Federation of Labor, lays out a campaign which hopes to make the "vertical" union the dominant type in the United States. Mr. Lewis, who has built up the United Mine Workers of America of 450,000 men so that it includes every kind of worker in the coal fields, is perhaps the strongest single labor factor in the nation. He failed in the recent A. F. of L. Atlantic City convention, as in a previous convention, to have his "vertical" plan supersede the "horizontal" or craft union—And the fight in the open threatens not only the unions of both kinds, but the stability of American working conditions.

¶ President William Green and the officers of the A. F. of L., having withstood the impact of the Lewis plan in the convention, are prepared to put up a heavy and extended resistance. Their form of unions by crafts goes back to the early days of unionism in America. In this form the skilled trades were taken in, the unskilled trades were neglected, and an aristocracy was built up with which the A. F. of L. has conspicuously concerned itself during the years. Occasionally a "vertical" union has been admitted. It is generally felt that under modern conditions the "vertical" union is much the more effective instrument for collective bargaining. It forces the employer to deal with a single rather than a series of unions—Leader John Lewis ambitiously plans the unionization of American workers on a scale they have never known.

¶ President William Green is aware that the A. F. of L. represents but a small percentage of American labor and that "horizontal" unions do not promote growth. But these unions have served well in the interests of their members. They have been able to control their trades and hold onto their benefits in the face of unskilled workers recruited by mass production and the automatic machine. These unions have apprentice and wage standards and their own war chests. Now employees will begin to stir and plan—They will want to be wisely ready when General Lewis and General Green drive their forces at each other.

¶ Will Louisiana indignantly smash to pieces at the coming election the dictatorship Senator Huey P. Long so amazingly built up? The frank belief that Louisiana may approve instead of smash has filled that state and other states with consternation. It is amazing that Long could build up a tsardom in America, and more amazing that his followers may be able to perpetuate it after his passing. The situation shows the depths to which democracy has fallen in certain parts of the United States. Dictators elsewhere are scheming covertly and ingeniously to do what Long did in Louisiana. Hence the fight centers in other places beside the Bayou State—And American leaders know that America's future demands that fatal blows be delivered to the determined dictators in these fights.

¶ Huey Long left no strong lieutenants, but he left the statute book full of laws which had been rushed through by a submissive Legislature to fortify and assure his regime by many questionable methods. The law gives Long's forces control of election machinery, jobs, schools and many agencies. Long's followers resist the efforts of an opposition ticket named by the Roosevelt Administration to replace Long's men and to revise the amended statutes. Louisianians, alas, remember that Long as Governor gave them good roads, free textbooks and other advantages—They are almost astoundingly slow to recognize that he snatched away from them their precious individual rights as citizens.

¶ As the Monitor begins today its series on Louisiana and Long, outstanding Americans voice the general danger and their demands for what must be done in this country. Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University notes military despotism in Japan, Communist despotism in Russia, Nazi despotism in Germany, Fascist despotism in Italy, and warns of the dictators attempting to set themselves up in the United States. He sees even in the search for economic security the beginnings of despotism. Grace Morrison Poole warns of the dangerously increasing tendency in this country to follow blindly any spectacular leadership. Solomon O. Levinson warns of sweet sounding titles like "totalitarian government" and "authoritarian government"—They are all blood relations and they all tell of attempts to rule the United States by blood and iron.

After Huey Long—What?

Autocracy or Democracy Is What People Must Decide at Polls

Other States Watch

By Frederick W. Carr

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 25—As the first vote to be taken in America on the question of the continuation of a dictatorship draws near, democracy in Huey Long's Louisiana is struggling to regain the full liberty bespoken in the Declaration of Independence.

Conflict has again broken out over the principle of governments "deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed." Warring king and colonist of the revolutionary era are gone, but the issue over which they fought—the "inalienable" right of liberty—has been revived here to be balloted on two months hence.

Dictatorial laws which the audacious Kingfish drove through a Legislature of automatons remain as a legacy to the Long political organization. While half his dictatorship faded with him, autocracy continues today in his legislation.

Destructive, Say Opponents

Opponents of the greatly centralized system of government which Senator Long set up insist that it has become destructive of privileges of citizenship and therefore, in terms of the declaration, that "it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it."

However if the Louisiana public, still largely unawakened to the political fundamentals involved, was to go to the polls today, what is left of the Long dictatorship probably would be endorsed and prolonged.

It seems a strange thing that so many years after the American Revolution the old question of independence should be thrust up again for a decision. Yet the reason is seen here among the natives as simple—and as concerning the entire nation. Louisiana merely makes clearer a common danger. Local citizens might phrase the issue of freedom as they have lately experienced it thus:

Warfare of Free People

"The warfare between a free people and the abuse of political power is continual. Liberty is not something once won and then safe forever.

"In Louisiana, the desire to dominate became rampant in state government. The enormous power accumulated in the state shows how easily the common American system can be made to produce an actual dictatorship, no matter how carefully the old forms of democracy are retained. American democracy, if unprotected, is not tsar-proof.

"Huey Long's workmanship is likely to influence other states if maintained. Self-government will

(Continued on Page 10, Column 1)

Dictatorship

CONDITIONS that permitted dictatorship in Louisiana did not pass with Huey Long. On Jan. 21 that State votes to determine to what extent Long's dictatorial laws will be repealed—to what extent full exercise of citizenship can be regained.

The situation has been intimately studied by a Monitor staff correspondent thoroughly familiar with conditions in Louisiana. In six articles, beginning today, he lays bare the fundamental issues behind the first statewide American dictatorship.

Students of Government Almost a Unit for Return to Democracy

Urge People Rule

Zeal for self-government and democracy needs to be rekindled in this period of America's career, many leaders of the public thought declare in messages to The Christian Science Monitor.

Appraisal of where citizenship requires strengthening, as analyzed by these public spokesmen, was brought out by inquiry of the Monitor.

Coincident with its series of articles opening today on the problems of regaining a full exercise of citizenship in Louisiana, the Monitor sought a brief census of sentiment on civil freedom.

Some of the replies follow:

By Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler

President of Columbia University

The time has fully come to rouse American public opinion to the full significance of the fight against liberty which everywhere is being carried on by compulsion or despotism in some one of their many forms. Military despotism controls the policy of Japan. Communist despotism has seized upon Russia. Nazi despotism has overturned the great German people. Fascist despotism rules Italy and is now carrying it toward destruction.

In the United States, the beginnings of despotism are seen in the search for economic security. Let the Government do it, is the slogan of the political powers.

"Those who would give up essential liberty to purchase a little

(Continued on Page 10, Column 5)

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Monday, Nov. 25

League—Oil Sanctions Held Up

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—The League postponed indefinitely the meeting of the Sanctions Committee called for Friday. The action was apparently caused by Italian threats of "most serious complications" if oil were embargoed, and by the French domestic crisis which will bind Premier Laval for some days. The United States is thus left in the position of being even more severe in the matter of curbs on oil shipments, than the League powers themselves.

Feeling crystallizes in sanctionist circles that the proposed embargo of oil, coal, iron and steel is of mounting importance since Italy is launching a drive for quick action in Ethiopia. Italy's resistance is a measure of the effectiveness of such an action, it is said, even though Italy has oil supplies for many months and there is danger of complications if Italian resentment grows.

Paris for delay: Page 1.

Ethiopia—Victories Over Italians Claimed

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ADDIS ABABA—The Ethiopian Government claimed today the tide of battle on the northern front was definitely turning in favor of Ethiopia, as the result of two victories within three days by crack troops under Dedjazmatch Wores.

He surprised three Italian battalions north of Makale, the commander and several soldiers were killed and the rest dispersed, according to Ethiopian claims.

Simultaneously, semiofficial but unconfirmed reports from the south said the Italians had been driven from Gorrahei, a fortified town in Ogaden Province, with heavy losses. The Fascists had seized the town early in their penetration from Italian Somaliland.

Carnegie—Benefactions Remembered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH—The centenary of Andrew Carnegie's birth, coming to a world greatly troubled by disparities in wealth, evoked that most disarming of memories today—a man who converted much of his profits to the common good.

Scrip—Issued by Air Lines at Discount

CHICAGO (AP)—Air scrip, designed for interchangeable transportation on virtually every air line in the United States, will be available to the public on Jan. 1, the public affairs committee of Air Transport Operators has announced.

The new scrip, carrying a reduction of 15 per cent under established one-way fares and 5 per cent under present round-trip fares, will be interchangeable among the 16 air lines comprising the Air Transport Operators' organization.

Bulgaria—King Upsets Military Dictatorship

SOFIA, Bulgaria—The ease and speed with which the new Kioseivanoff Cabinet was formed is believed to indicate that King Boris has again become master of the situation, and that the nation has definitely thrown off the shackles of military dictatorship. For many months all political groups have opposed the military regime.

The new Cabinet is made up of persons who have never been identified with any political party or movement. They are mostly specialists, whose mission is to prepare for a restoration of constitutional self-government. The new Prime Minister, George Kioseivanoff, is a career diplomat who has represented Bulgaria in all the Balkan capitals, and everywhere left a good impression.

Naturally, some army officers are much dissatisfied with the change, but it is believed the King will succeed in restoring discipline and unity in the army.

America's Cup—Challenge Withdrawn

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Owing to a dispute over the class of yachts to be used, Charles H. Fairey of Great Britain has withdrawn his challenge for the America's Cup. He had asked for a race between Class K yachts, and the New York Yacht Club held out for Class J.

Clipper—Points From Midway for Guam and Wake

MIDWAY ISLANDS (AP) (By Pan American Airways Radio)—The transpacific flight of the China Clipper left here for Wake Island today, and it was due to arrive "before" its departure, since it will gain a day in crossing the international date line on the 1191-mile hop.

The 25-ton clipper was docked in a quiet lagoon after a noisy welcome from airways employees and hundreds of aroused gooney birds. The ship brought mail from the mainland, cranberries and turkeys from Honolulu. Most of the clipper's remaining cargo is destined for Manila, although 38 sacks of mail will be left at Guam and a few at Wake.

SEC—Utilities Ordered to Report Transactions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The Securities and Exchange Commission ordered all public utility holding companies today to begin compilation of reports of all security transactions after Dec. 1. The commission also laid down rules for utility holding company financial transactions,

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

State of Siege Asked in Brazil As Reds Revolt

RIO DE JANEIRO, Nov. 25 (AP)—President Vargas asked the Brazilian Congress to declare a two months' "state of siege" throughout the nation today as alleged Communists battled for power in northeast Brazil.

The rebels were reported to have gained control of Natal, the important seaport and capital of the state of Rio Grande do Norte, and the city of Macahyba in the same state. The latter, 16 miles southwest of Natal, has a population of 2500. Natal itself has 35,000 inhabitants.

Fighting Spreads

Fighting was under way in the village of Olinda, a suburb of Natal.

Another outbreak was reported in Curityba, the capital of the southern state of Parana.

"The state of siege," which amounts to modified martial law, was called for by the President to overcome "an extremist plot to change, not only the political, but also the social order" of Brazil.

Natal Taken by Rebels

Natal itself was captured by rebel soldiers, said by federal officials to be Communists, yesterday. The soldiers were led by their non-commissioned officers.

The Federal Government started two squadrons of airplanes, detachments of loyal soldiers, and several warships toward the north.

In his message to Congress, President Vargas declared that the plot was known to have ramifications not only in the states of Pernambuco and Rio Grande do Norte, in which Recife and Natal are situated, but in the 18 other states of the nation.

He said this fact justified his request for a nation-wide state of siege.

Communist Plot

"There is proof," asserted the President, "of the intention to implant a Communist regime."

He telegraphed to Acting Governor Andrade Bezerra of the state of Pernambuco that the uprising "must be repelled with the strongest energy."

The President stated that troops from Alagoas and Parahyba were being sent to both Pernambuco and Rio Grande do Norte in addition to a squadron of airplanes and two cruisers.

At the foreign ministry it was stated: "The situation appears to be well under control. A communiqué will be issued later."

Munitions Are Seized

It was reported that police made several arrests yesterday at Para and captured large quantities of bombs and hand grenades from alleged malcontents.

Since the uprising appeared to be confined to the north, where no important military forces are stationed, the Federal Government apparently faced little danger.

The major population of Brazil lies in the central and southern states, and these appear to be quiet.

The State of Sao Paulo, which in 1932 revolted against President Vargas, was calm, according to reports to the capital, although its Governor personally took command of the army and state military police in preparedness for any outbreak.

Reich Opens Air School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—The rapid development of Germany's air forces is indicated in a brief item in press notices here which states that in the presence of Herr Hitler, Gen. Hermann Göring, Prussian Minister President, opened a new Military Air Academy in Gatow near Berlin.

Curley Comes To Defense Of Rotch Efforts

McGlue Declares the WPA Administrator Will Be Out in Three Weeks

Boston Today—*also sees*—Bloomfield predict Boston business boom as Christmas shopping season gets under way—Warmer weather predicted following coldest Nov. 25 in 54 years—Local longshoremen ordered to hold up on boycotts pending results of new Washington peace move—First observance of Indian Day in Massachusetts following proclamation by Governor.

Rotch—Curley Defends Him From McGlue Attack

Arthur G. Rotch, Massachusetts WPA administrator, will be out of office within three weeks, it was forecast today by Charles H. McGlue, Democratic leader, chairman of the state ballot law commission, and the Governor's campaign manager during the recent gubernatorial campaign.

To which Mr. Rotch replied that he had no intention of resigning and indicated that for him Mr. McGlue held little terror.

The Democratic leader charged that Mr. Rotch, a Republican, has been using the ERA and will use the WPA to build up the Republican organization. In the Essex County district WPA office there are 17 officials at work drawing fat pay envelopes, stated the Democratic challenger. Listed according to their politics, there are 15 Democrats, one Republican and "one alien."

Some observers wondered whether it might not be a good idea for the Democrats and the alien to get together.

Meanwhile, Governor Curley came to the defense of the maligned Mr. Rotch, thus indicating a possible break between the Chief Executive and his campaign manager.

"I can't see how the immediate tossing out of Mr. Rotch would help the unemployed," the Governor declared today. "We are co-operating with him to the fullest extent and he hasn't had an easy job."

Mr. McGlue has also been exercised because the Governor's work-and-wages program has exhausted its Boston allotment and the Federal Government's program has not yet been made ready to take its place.

On Saturday two groups of workers called upon the Governor, expressed concern over the lack of relief work. The Governor today admitted the situation, "is rather bad here."

As to Mr. Rotch, Governor Curley

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Return of George II to Throne Hailed by Crowds in Greece; Conciliation Plan Expected

Throngs Line Streets of Athens as Monarch Ends 12 Years of Exile

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Nov. 25—Scenes of enthusiastic acclaim greeted King George II when he returned to Greece today from 12 years of exile.

The capital of the Helienes was filled with cheering visitors from the provinces. Together with hundreds of thousands of Athenians they lined the three-mile stretch from Phaleron Bay to Athens where for the past week an army of workmen have been hastily making a road fit for a King's automobile to travel over.

As the King's ship, the cruiser Helle, entered the harbor of Athens, it was welcomed by other units of the Greek fleet. Steamers crowded with Athenians circled the cruiser. At Phaleron the Cabinet of the monarchist leader, Gen. George Condylis, with military and naval chiefs, greeted the returning Monarch.

Crowd Broke Lines

The King landed at Phaleron and drove with his brother, Crown Prince Paul, to Athens. Under an improvised arch at the entrance of the city there were formal ceremonies:

"Who goes there"? the King was challenged.

"The King of the Hellenes," was the Monarch's answer, given proudly.

When the King stepped down from his automobile the enthusiastic crowd broke through the police lines and the cavalry had to interfere before order was restored.

A procession was then formed and

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Wide World

King George II

Observers Report Signs of Recovery Are on Firm Basis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25—A series of independent surveys of economic conditions were today unanimous in reporting real and sustained signs of recovery.

From the Federal Reserve Board came a statement that industrial activity and employment in the first 10 months of this year was at a higher level than in any of the four preceding years.

Re-employment of 250,000 workers in industry in October, with an especially large expansion in the durable goods group, was announced by Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor.

A hopeful note was likewise forthcoming from the American Federation of Labor which reported greater confidence among businessmen than at any time since the depression began, but at the same time sounded a warning against another boom and depression cycle in the future.

Building Activity Marked

The National Industrial Conference Board, representing employers, recorded "more than seasonal increases" in motor vehicle produc-

(Continued on Page 8, Column 3)

British Strong For Oil Sanction Despite Delays

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 25 — Signs that Premier Mussolini is increasingly perturbed about the proposed oil embargo find Downing Street increasingly determined to do its best to have the League take this step.

At the same time it is fully realized that to place an embargo on oil is a much more serious act than anything the League has hitherto undertaken. If it is really calculated to get under Il Duce's skin—and no doubts are felt here on that score—then the possibility that he will retaliate with a definite "act of war" has to be faced — and guarded against.

French Plea Wins

For this reason the British Government admits the force of, while regretting the necessity for the French plea that the Co-ordination Committee's meeting fixed for Friday should be postponed.

It is essential in the British view, that the French Premier should himself be at Geneva. It is obviously impossible for Premier Laval to say he will go Friday when he does not even know that he will still be Premier of France on that day.

Want United Front

Britain is determined that if oil is banned every member of the League must be fully prepared to face all the consequences jointly. It is felt that unless there is absolutely no room for misunderstanding Premier Mussolini might be tempted to strike at Britain in the Mediterranean in the belief that French forces would not be used against him. Downing Street, though without qualms as to the result if this should happen, feels that the best way to prevent any such appeal to arms is for League members to show some solidarity in future steps, such as banning of oil, as have been shown in previous measures taken with a view to bringing the war-maker to book by peaceful pressure.

League Puts Off Session on Oil; Paris for Delay

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Nov. 25 — New oil and coal sanctions against Italy will not be considered this week, as had been

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The Bible: Beacon Light of the World

The forty-ninth installment of 54 daily articles, written by Albert F. Gilmore for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will be found on

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Status of Matanuska Blamed On Lack of Farm Experience

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash. — Repercussions from the Matanuska farm colony in Alaska continue to be received here from those who visited the colony during the summer. Almost everyone agrees that the project is not a success so far and most observers agree as to the reason for its apparent failure.

"The colonists weren't farmers to begin with," is the general verdict. Representative Marion Zioncheck, who visited the colony as a member of the House Appropriation Committee, makes the statement that only 10 per cent of the settlers had ever made a success of farming, although others had worked on farms.

31 Families Leave

Of the 204 families which started out in May, 31 have straggled back to their former home towns. The 173 families who remain are reported housed for the winter in their cabins and bungalows of spruce. Thirty-one families will be sent out in the spring to replace those who left.

The colony is not, as originally planned, a solid block of 40-acre farms, but the tracts are spread out over 122 square miles. It was originally intended to take up 8000 acres of free public land but in order to get tillable soil the Government has been obliged to buy back 6000 acres from homesteaders.

The ratio between 173 families and 31 does not represent the division between the contented and discontented, for, according to reports, not all who remain are happy nor are they good prospects for the future success of the farm enterprise.

The Farmers Like It

"Those who are farmers like it," was the comment of one young entertainer who visited the colony.

Much depends upon the choice of the families coming in the spring. Mr. Zioncheck stresses the need of selecting those with some social vision who see the need of co-operative effort and who have less of the "I, my, and mine."

Another suggestion is that instead of being chosen from the relief rolls, settlers might be taken from border cases, from those who by their sacrifice and ingenuity in staying off relief have demonstrated their pioneering ability.

The expense of the Matanuska project is one of its most criticized features. The purchase of the 8000 acres at $7 an acre and the tremendous expense of building roads to the scattered tracts has added to the original cost. The discontent of the colonists with their demands has forced the Government to spend more money to satisfy them. It is an expensive project but, as Mr. Zioncheck points out, at least it is an experiment in social rehabilitation.

Other Development

Aside from its value, or lack of value, as a relief project, the experiment is focusing attention on the possibility of Alaska's provisioning itself with food. Agriculture, except by a few boosters, has been frowned upon as an Alaskan pursuit. The Alaskan is described as a digger of gold, not so fond of digging potatoes and all that goes with it. Neither has agriculture in Alaska received much encouragement from the west coast which finds it highly profitable to provision the territory.

But the longshore strike of 1934, which caused a severe shortage of food in the territory, opened the eyes of all to the isolation of Alaska in an emergency. The opening of the proposed new highway through British Columbia will do away with the present entire dependence upon water travel, but it will also increase the number of miners dependent upon agricultural supplies.

It has been hinted in some sources that the Government may have had the military aspects of the situation in mind in establishing the colony. If Alaska is as strategic as it is described, provision for some territorial farming would offset to some extent the danger of a food blockade.

Autonomists Take Slice of North China

25 Counties in East Hopei and Chahar Made Part of New State

'Harmony' With Japan Admitted

Japanese Militarists Expect Other Provinces to Follow Lead

By William H. Chamberlin

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Nov. 25—The separatist movement in North China—long-heralded by a barrage of rumors—started yesterday with the declaration of an autonomous regime embracing 25 counties in Hopei and Chahar provinces, embracing a demilitarized zone inhabited by approximately 4,000,000 Chinese.

This sudden move represents a decidedly modest development as compared with the earlier forecasts in the Japanese press which gave the provinces north of the Yellow River, with 90,000,000 inhabitants, in a break-away from the Nanking Government.

Where Japan Rules

It is significant that the autonomous movement actually started in the zone where Japanese military pressure is strongest and where Chinese troops may not enter, under the terms of the Tangku truce.

The fact that Japan preserves an attitude of benevolent neutrality toward the new development suggests that the movement is a trial balloon. If it spreads, Japanese generals—who have repeatedly described the masses of North China as groaning under the yoke of Nanking—will presumably be gratified. If it fails no great change in existing conditions will necessarily occur.

Educated Chinese Protest

A strongly worded manifesto against autonomy, issued by the noted scholar, Hu Shih, and the Chancellor of Peiping National University, reflects the general attitude of China's educated classes as your correspondent observed it during a recent trip in North China.

Uncertainty as to future developments is enhanced because, while probably no influential Chinese leader of North China would secede on his own initiative, it is doubtful whether any leader would fail to co-operate in an autonomy movement sponsored by Japan, if convinced that the penalty for failure to co-operate would be loss of power and revenues.

Autonomist Agitators Seize Tientsin Buildings; Doihara Takes Control

TIENTSIN, Nov. 25 (AP)—Serious disturbances broke out in Tientsin today and autonomist agitators seized several municipal buildings.

The agitators, who called themselves the "Hopei Self-Preservation Army," resisted efforts of authorities to drive them from buildings housing the tax collection bureau and higher court.

Police Plant Guns

Police, however, succeeded in recapturing the public safety bureau, planting machine guns in every place of vantage.

The demonstrators previously marched by hundreds through the streets, proclaiming demands for immediate self-government for the Tientsin area.

Virtual martial law prevailed in the Chinese city here as municipal authorities sought to check the activities of autonomist agitators who were threatening to get out of control.

Inspired Disturbances

Chinese authorities claimed the self-government advocates had hired scores of gunmen for the purpose of creating outbreaks in various parts of the city, following which the agitators planned to demand control of Government offices.

They said posters and handbills advocating autonomy had been broadcast throughout the city from automobiles allegedly bearing the Japanese emblem.

The local unrest was coincidental with the arrival here of Major-Gen. Kenji Doihara, Japan's "Lawrence of Manchoukuo," from Peiping.

Chinese See Pretext

Chinese quarters alleged the agitation was part of a provincewide and Japanese-inspired program designed to afford a pretext for action similar to that taken by Yin Ju-keng today in declaring an autonomous government in the demilitarized zone of Eastern Hopei, north of the city.

Posters urged overthrow of the Chinese "dictatorship" and opposition to the National Government's monetary program, as well as defense measures against Communists.

It was indicated if the Tientsin agitation fails, the peace preservation corps from the demilitarized zone may be used to enforce the autonomy program here.

Government Prefers 'Separatist' Term To Describe New Move

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TUNGCHOW, Hopei Province, Nov. 25 (AP)—An autonomous government for a wide area of North China,

(Continued on Page 3, Column 4)

U. S. Awaits Next Move Of League on Oil Ban

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25—Developments in Washington in the last few days have eliminated all reasonable objection that American neutrality stands in the way of applying stronger sanctions against Italy, it is felt here. Under these circumstances, State Department officials are watching developments at Geneva keenly, with the feeling that the next move in applying embargoes, if any, and particularly the proposed oil embargo, must come from the League.

News that M. Laval has personally effected a postponement of the Friday committee meeting at which the oil embargo was to be considered at the same time that new efforts are reported to be under way to bring peace between Italy and Ethiopia, are received here with mixed emotions, predominant among them being that at least the United States cannot be charged with having blocked action in halting oil shipments to an aggressor state.

Pursued Two Objectives

From the outset the United States has followed two major objectives. First, to keep out of war itself; and second, within the limits of its governmental system, to do nothing that would interfere with League activities to bring peace.

The past week has seen the farthest extension of this latter policy, in definite administration attacks on abnormal oil exports, and in frank use of federal mortgage strings to pull shipping companies into line with governmental policy. Most recent of these was a ban on sale of federally mortgaged vessels to Italy to be broken up for scrap iron.

Italy Shows Displeasure

America has gone so far to aid the League that it is now pretty well understood here that Ambassador Agusto Rosso, of Italy, has notified the State Department of his Government's displeasure with recent steps, although no formal protest has been delivered. Mr. Rosso saw Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, at a conference last Friday.

Italy does not feel that the Administration's efforts to cut off oil, scrap iron and steel, copper, trucks, tractors and other commodities can be covered by orthodox "neutrality" and has pretty definitely indicated that continuation of the policy will be set down as a hostile act.

There are reasons to believe that this warning has bothered the State Department less than the belief that certain spokesmen at Geneva are using American neutrality as a screen to hide their own reluctance to employ sanctions. From the outset the State Department seems to have employed every means in its power to show that the United States could be counted upon to avoid war trade and profits in those goods to Italy which the League banned.

Pertinent Questions Pop Up

State Department officials personally are probably more sympathetic to the League idea and the whole program of international co-operation than either Congress, or the nation as a whole. But quite apart from any personal sympathy, they doubtless realize that if an aggressor can be stopped by international collective action in Europe, it can be so stopped also in the Far East.

If an oil embargo can halt Italy, it can halt Japan. Under these circumstances no American administration with an eye to the future is likely to stand in the way of Geneva's development of a world economic police force

On the other hand, indications of weakening at Geneva give excuse for an "I told you so" attitude among some commentators here, who have stressed alleged self-interested motives of Great Britain and France from the outset. With the general election safely accomplished, they declare Stanley Baldwin may be more inclined to heed the evident French reluctance to take strong steps under the League Covenant than before.

Los Angeles Road Contract Awarded

BAKERSFIELD, Calif. — A contract for building the last unit of the high-speed, three-lane highway to link Bakersfield with Los Angeles, was awarded by the State Department of Public Works to the Griffith Company of Los Angeles with a bid of $342,795.

The contract calls for the construction of a roadbed and three-section paving and the building of a bridge over Cuddy Creek.

Two other units in Kern County, one which eliminated the well-known Grapevine Curve, and the other which rerouted the highway so as to leave out the dangerous "Dead Man's Curve," were completed this year.

Dark Red Orchid Shown At Chicago Flower Show

CHICAGO, Nov. 25 (AP)—A new orchid, appropriately dark red for the Christmas season, was introduced yesterday. Andrew Benson, who specializes in these aristocrats of the floral world, unveiled it at the fall flower show.

He did it with a flourish of pride, too. He pointed out that this plant—lost to the untrained eye in a sea of blooms—represented 35 years of research, planning, laboratory experiments and hybridizing.

Benson said the new orchids would be available in limited quantities and would set a person back about $10 apiece.

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An International Daily Newspaper
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month 75c. Single copies, 3 cents in Greater Boston: 5 cents elsewhere. (Printed in U. S. A.)

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CANADA

British Strong For Oil Sanction Despite Delays

(Continued from Page 1)

planned. It is understood that British determination to embargo oil and other key products from Italy has finally deferred to the urgent request of France for delay. The Sanctions Committee of 18 was to have met Friday to consider added boycotts and embargoes against Italy.

It is said that the rumored warning from Ambassador Vittorio Cerruti of Italy to Premier Pierre Laval of France that oil embargoes would mean war, had no effect on the postponement of the committee discussion at Geneva.

Augusto Vasconcelos, president of the Committee of Eighteen, made the official announcement that the committee would not meet Friday to consider the imposition of the embargo on petrol.

Laval Is Busy

It is understood that Premier Laval wishes to attend this session personally, but would be unable to do so if the meeting were held Friday as planned, because of the political situation in France. The French Chamber reconvenes Thursday.

League experts will, however, meet next Wednesday to work on data and thoroughly to examine the possibilities of oil sanctions.

The agreement on the subject of the refusal of petrol to Italy is expected to require prolonged negotiations.

Soundings generally seem to indicate the readiness of a majority of the member states to concur. Both Russia and Roumania, however, while in no way seeking to shirk their obligations, are not disposed to sacrifice their important commercial interests in vain. There must be absolute assurance that neither British nor American petrol merchants will take their Italian markets.

Date in Mid-December

A middle December date is now indicated from good sources as a possible date for application of the proposed petrol embargo. But it should not be taken as fixed, for France seeks to postpone the action and is understood to be largely responsible for the temporary postponement announced today.

The financial and political crisis in France is urged as a reason for going slowly. Indeed it is suggested in anti-sanctionist quarters that economic perturbations may modify the attitude of several European states.

May Wait on U. S. Congress

The reason mid-December is favored is that it is not believed that the United States can succeed in restricting its oil exports without a few weeks' notice. In fact, an alternative proposal would put off the action until the Congress meets in January. That view may prevail unless there are clear signs of immediate, practical American cooperation by voluntary acceptance of the regulations by the oil trade.

Meanwhile the outcry against sanctions which was bound to develop is already heard in some countries which have agreed to apply them. Therefore, unless the experiment is to be proved a failure, it is essential that this key embargo be adopted.

Other Omissions

There are other essential products omitted from the earlier list—notably coal, iron, steel and copper—which the committee desires to include. There are difficulties which cannot be minimized. Chile, for example, has been opposed to a copper embargo.

Significant little incidents have occurred over this week-end. The League committee presided by the Italian delegate, Guido Rocco, has been adjourned until January, firstly because the presence of Signor Rocco was doubtful, and secondly because its purpose was to consider the attribution of a permanent or a semi-permanent seat in the council to China. Now China has become a delicate subject.

Japan Open to Sanctions

Obviously if the League did its full duty it would consider whether sanctions should now be applied to Japan both for old and new aggressions in China. Although this is obviously impossible for geographical and other reasons, discussion of China's place in the Council is nevertheless considered untimely.

Again Senator Giuseppe de Michelis, Italian delegate to the International Labor Office, informed Director Harold Butler of the I. L. O. that he would not attend the Maritime Conference today. The reason given is that Italy has already by Fascist legislation solved the problems which other countries are still discussing. They include working hours on ships and paid holidays.

(An Associated Press dispatch from Geneva today says that Signor de Michelis, "Mussolini's representative to the governing body of the International Labor Office," told the Associated Press that he would attend the meeting of the League Committee on Refugees Thursday. The dispatch adds that he pointed to this as "evidence that Italy is not severing her connections with the League.")

What Will Italy Do?

But it is believed the Fascist Grand Council has resolved not to participate further in League work while sanctions are in force.

State Compacts Are Urged to Aid In Milk Control

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 23—The draft of a plan by Peter G. Ten Eyck, chairman of the Governor's Committee on Interstate Milk Relations, for the classification of milk in interstate shipments to control prices, and support by Mark Graves, New York State Tax Commissioner, of compacts to enforce compliance with tax laws, featured the closing session of the regional conference of commissions and committees on interstate co-operation at the Hotel Pennsylvania here today.

Stressing the necessity for co-operative action, Mr. Ten Eyck said the proposed marketing agreement between milk producers of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Connecticut, Massachusetts and Vermont was the "key to unlock . . . the door leading to a new prosperity for our producing dairymen."

Three Classes of Milk

The draft of the plan, which was prepared for the consideration of dairymen by the Governors' Committee on Interstate Milk Relations in co-operation with the Secretary of Agriculture, provides, Mr. Ten Eyck explained, "for classifying milk into three classes and fixing minimum prices to be paid by handlers to producers only for interstate milk in Classes 1 and 2—fluid and cream—with a formula for computing prices in Class 3—the evaporated milk class."

The proposal, which also calls for the appointment of a market agent by the Secretary of Agriculture to administer the provisions of the order, "stands subject to recommendations and suggestions from dairymen and others interested," and formal approval will be had when two thirds of the producers involved have affixed their signatures to the agreement.

Urges State Compacts

Mr. Graves approved interstate compacts to enforce compliance with the tax laws of the compacting states, declaring that an agreement of this kind, "combined with reciprocal provisions in tax laws," will be followed by "constructive achievements."

He held, however, that "each state should maintain a freedom of movement in its major fiscal affairs" and that he was against any sovereign state contracting with another "to impose, or not to impose, a given form of tax."

Citing progress made in interstate agreements in the fields of inheritance and income taxes, Mr. Graves urged similar action in other fields, particularly in the case of commercial organizations doing business in one state while being classed as belonging to another state. He cited the example of "three interrelated New Jersey corporations who do the bulk of their business in New York, but who have never qualified to do business here nor maintain a place of business within our borders."

Task Difficult

"Our task is made difficult," Mr. Graves continued, "because, figuratively, these corporations live in New Jersey. They maintain their establishments there and keep their books and records there. When we asked them to bring their books to New York or permit us to examine them in New Jersey, they refused to do so.

"This attitude and action," Mr. Graves said, "violates no law of New York or New Jersey.

"If they were New York corporations we could compel compliance with our request," he added. "In the courts of New Jersey, however, neither New York State nor its tax commissioner has any standing."

An interstate compact to cover such situations, Mr. Graves declared, would make it possible for New York State or its tax commission to enter New Jersey, appear in its courts and compel these corporations to comply with the laws of New York State.

Carnegie Peace Aides See a 'Better Europe'

NEW YORK, Nov. 25 (AP)—Confidence that "a safer and better Europe will soon emerge," was expressed by three European directors of the Carnegie Foundation for International Peace who arrived in the liner Hamburg Nov. 23.

"Already the moral symptoms of it are in sight; only they are not yet detected, covered as they are by the shooting of the regimes of violence," read a statement prepared for the group by Count Carlo Sforza, former Italian foreign minister. Count Sforza, an exile now because of his antifascist beliefs, was accompanied here by Count Paul Teleki, member of the upper house of the Hungarian Parliament, and Dr. Erich von Prittwitz and Gaffron, assistant general director of German national theaters.

This decision did not appear in communiqués but it was conveyed to Geneva and subsequent events appear to confirm the abstention.

Whether Italy will withdraw altogether if there is a ban on petrol may be decided Dec. 18 when the Grand Council meets again.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Steamship	Sailings	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Europa	N. Y'k, Nov. 28, 12 m'dn't	Nov. 28, 1:00 pm	Nov. 28, 8:00 pm
Champlain*	New York, Nov. 30	Nov. 29, 8:00 pm	Nov. 30, 8:00 am
Conte di Savoia†	New York, Nov. 30	Nov. 29, 8:00 pm	Nov. 30, 9:00 am
Transylvania‡	New York, Nov. 30	Nov. 29, 8:00 pm	Nov. 30, 8:00 am

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailings	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Manulahi	San Francisco, Dec. 4	Nov. 29, 4:00 pm	Nov. 29, 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Francisco, Dec. 10	Dec. 5, 4:00 pm	Dec. 5, 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Pedro, Dec. 12	Dec. 7, 4:00 pm	Dec. 7, 7:30 pm

To China and Japan

Steamship	Sailings	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
President Hoover	San Francisco, Nov. 30	Nov. 25, 4:00 pm	Nov. 25, 7:30 pm
President Grant	Seattle, Dec. 7	Dec. 2, 4:00 pm	Dec. 2, 7:30 pm
General Pershing	Portland, Dec. 10	Dec. 5, 4:00 pm	Dec. 5, 7:30 pm
Empress of Asia	Victoria, Dec. 14	Dec. 9, 4:00 pm	Dec. 9, 7:30 pm

*Except North Ireland, Scotland, Italy and Mediterranean countries.
†Italy and Mediterranean countries only.
‡North Ireland and Scotland only.

London's Blinded Get Radio Talks In Braille Copies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Radio is giving great help to sightless people in Britain, it is shown in this year's report of the National Institute for the Blind here.

No sooner has a series of radio talks been announced than the institute is bombarded with demands for Braille copies of the pamphlets issued by the British Broadcasting Corporation to accompany the talks.

The B. B. C. co-operates with the institute and as soon as proofs of the pamphlets are available they are sent to the institute, well in advance.

Prizes in Competition

One of the most popular books, too, has been "How to Write Broadcast Plays," by Mr. Val Gielgud, B. B. C. drama director. This is on account of the broadcast play competition which has been opened to the sightless of the whole world. Two prizes, of £25 and £15, will be awarded and Mr. Gielgud will judge the entries.

The cinema has also been doing good work to help the sightless. A talking film in which Sir Seymour Hicks, noted British actor, comments on the welfare work now being maintained has been shown in many towns, large and small, throughout Britain.

In one small industrial town a man came out after seeing the show and placed a pound note in the collection box. He refused his name and wanted no thanks.

Bible the "Best Seller"

A new series of books upon natural science is to be issued by the Braille publishing house. Other books being prepared are "Notes on Shakespeare's Plays" and "Everybody's Electricity." Such books are just as popular as fiction.

But the most consistent "best seller" in Braille is the Bible. The last 12 months have seen the completion of the Revised Version of the Old Testiment and the Braille edition of the New Testament in Greek.

Sightless also find need for new hymn books and copies of special services.

When the Jubilee Thanksgiving Service was announced there were numerous requests for the form of service. So brisk was the demand when the service was published that the Braille edition had to be reprinted three times at a few hours' notice.

New Plans Outlined For Bar Association

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 25 (AP)—Plans to give the average lawyer a greater voice in policies of the American Bar Association were outlined Nov. 23 by William L. Ransom of New York, association president.

"The promise made in Los Angeles last July (at the national convention) has been fulfilled," Ransom told a regional conference.

"A definite plan for an improved and representative organization of the bar has been drafted and is in your hands. In many ways at least, the potential control of the A. B. A. will be placed in the hands of the rank and file of its members."

CCC Boys to Attack 437 Tons of Turkey

By a Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25—Forty-four refrigerator cars will be required to transport the 874,000 pounds of turkey being purchased by the War Department for the Civilian Conservation Corps' third Thanksgiving in the woods.

Other items that are being ordered include oysters, cranberry sauce, apple sauce, sweet potatoes, peas, corn, white potatoes, celery, pickles, olives, cakes, mince, apple and pumpkin pies, nuts and candies. Many of the camps are planning special features of entertainment.

Orders have been issued to all corps area commanders, authorizing them to grant special leave with pay to the boys on Thanksgiving Day.

Board Named to Compose Longshoremen's Dispute

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 (AP)—Secretary Perkins appointed a board Nov. 23 to try to settle the longshoremen's strike at Gulf ports. Edward F. McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor; Dr. George W. Stocking, chairman of the Petroleum Labor Board, and Col. Frank P. Douglas, a member of the Textile Labor Relations Board, were named.

Miss Perkins also urged Joseph P. Ryan, president of the longshoremen, to end the strike pending adjustment. "I earnestly request you, in the interests of industrial peace, to exercise your good offices to induce the striking longshoremen in all the ports to return to work forthwith, and to remain at work during the pendency of proceedings before the board," she said in a letter to him.

Canadians Attend Course For K. R. T. Youth Leaders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Zeal, human driving force, knowledge, imagination, tact, persistence—all summed up in personality and character—were among the essentials for leadership outlined by W. Graham Patterson at the two-day leadership training course for youth leaders of the Knights of the Round Table held recently near Toronto.

O'Brien Again Named Head of Tariff Board

WARM SPRINGS, Ga., Nov. 25 (AP)—President Roosevelt has named Robert Lincoln O'Brien of Massachusetts as chairman of the Tariff Commission for an additional term of one year, beginning Dec. 1.

Announcement also was made of the appointment of Capt. MacGillivray Milne, U. S. N., as Governor of Samoa, succeeding Capt. Otto Dowling, U. S. N., ordered to other duty.

'Big Brothers' Invite 'Little Brothers' To Migrate to Australia From England

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Continued public support to enable it to continue its work of assisting young migrants to Victoria is being sought by the "Big Brother" movement, which was founded 10 years ago by Richard Linton, now agent general for Victoria in England.

On a visit to England in 1924 Mr. Linton was much concerned as to the future of boys of Great Britain who seemed to have little prospect of success in their native land. At that time assisted immigration was in full swing, and he conceived the plan of bringing to Australia young migrants of a selected type. To keep these lads from being lonely, and with the desire to give them a helping hand, Mr. Linton enlisted the support of Victorian citizens who promised to be "Big Brothers" to these boys and make living in a strange country more homelike.

These citizens were asked to take a family interest in the boys allotted to them as "little brothers" and help them to become accustomed to their new surroundings.

Up to June, 1930, when migration was suspended because of the financial depression and increased unemployment in Australia, a steady stream of "Little Brothers" arrived, the total exceeding 1000.

Since migration ceased the "Big Brother" movement has been doing after-care work. It has kept the boys in employment, financed them when they were in need of help, and in many cases assisted them to acquire land of their own.

In Touch With Parents

In addition, through its London office, the "Big Brother" Movement has kept in touch with the boys' parents, who are assured that their sons are being properly looked after.

The movement has received £1750 from the British Government and £250 from the Commonwealth and State Governments combined, but the bulk of the money required was raised by public-spirited "Big Brothers" and other Victorian citizens. In the last year the movement has had inquiries from England as to whether it was prepared to receive boys whose parents could afford the full passage money to Australia. The movement is now prepared to do this, as recently numerous applications have been received from farmers for the services of "Little Brothers."

No Quilt at Women's Exhibit Outshone That Made by a Man

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 25—It was Cincinnati's first women's exposition, but the women were true sports. They permitted Peter Heim, unemployed bricklayer, to display, as a regular entrant, one of his exquisite quilts, the making of which had lifted him out of the depression.

Peter's handiwork was not outshown by any of the thousand other entries in the many acres of qquilt glory that brightened this great feminine fair. And there were some real beauties among them—designs of birds, flowers, butterflies, and owls; appliques; and quaint old-fashioned bed covers. But Peter's was the only one exhibited by a man.

Sixty women's clubs and organizations united to stage this exposition. It purpose, according to Mrs. Allen C. Roudebush, general chairman, is to create a spirit of cooperation among these groups and to inform the city on what the women are doing. And the evidence pointed to every conceivable field as an avenue for endeavor for the women of this vicinity.

In music, their talent was heard in a special concert by the Mothersingers at which only songs composed by women were sung. In handiwork, rich evidence of their ability was displayed in the 1000 quilts and over 500 knitted dresses. In charities, many institutions showed their handiwork which was wrought under these women's tutelage and encouragement.

The Bible played an important part, first in a display of hundreds of the oldest Bibles owned in the community and in a Biblical Pageant sponsored by the Federation of Churches commemorating the 400th anniversary of the translation of the Bible into English.

Adelaide Fair Drew Wealth of Exhibits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—One of the most successful of a long series of Royal Shows, organized by the Agricultural and Horticultural Society, was concluded after a producers' festival which extended over a week. For this gala event the population of the country practically emptied itself into the city, and a conservative estimate placed the value of the exhibits at more than £1,000,000. The motor vehicles display was worth at least £100,000, and stock approximately £85,000.

The show grounds have now been extended to 53 acres to enable all producing interests to be thoroughly represented in what is now known as the State's front window.

Construction has been started on Centennial Hall which will be opened next March. This will be one of the first of the extensive series of ceremonies associated with the Centenary celebrations. The whole of the space for exhibits and performances, 25,000 square feet, has been booked up, and every country in the world will be represented. It will be one of the largest and most spectacular Empire displays ever staged in the Southern Hemisphere.

Dominicans Back Sanctions

SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic, Nov. 25 (AP)—Presirent Trujillo ordered Nov. 23 that the Dominican Republic impose sanctions against Italy beginning Dec. 1. The republic is a member of the League of Nations.

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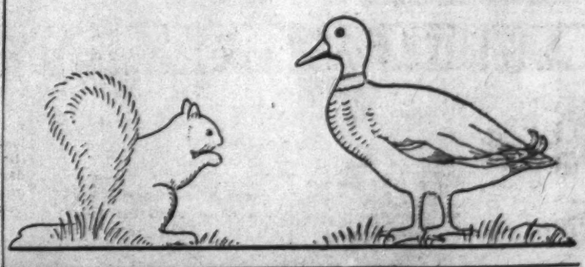

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

which they are to report quarterly, beginning April, 1936. It is yet uncertain how many holding companies will refuse to comply, or seek restraining injunctions in the courts.

The SEC ploughs ahead despite utility protests: Financial Page.

New King—Greece Bedecks Capital for George II

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS—"Who goes there?" A trim figure in an admiral's uniform and wearing a monocle, was challenged at an improvised arch outside Athens.

"The King of the Hellenes," came the reply.

George II entered the ruling city of Greece which he left 12 years ago, with all the semblance of triumph that the regency could evoke. Republicans had been asked by their leader, former Premier Venizelos, to accept the monarchy for the time being. But the restlessness of the monarchy was evident in the careful searching of all who watched the triumphal procession, and in a cavalry charge with drawn sabres on the friendly crowd, when it pressed too close to the King's car.

The streets were covered with flowers and Athens had to turn schools and public buildings into dormitories to accommodate the huge crowd of visitors.

Brazil—Revolt Flares in North

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil (AP)—A well-organized revolt in four states, described officially as engineered by soldiers and Communists, flared today in the northeastern area of Brazil. The Government dispatched land, sea and air forces to combat the uprising.

Chief of Police Muller announced that rebellious soldiers of Natal imprisoned their own officers and took possession of that seaport capital of the State of Rio Grande do Norte. Other soldiers attempted a similar revolt at Recife, seaport capital of the State of Pernambuco, aided by Communists, and seized the city of Olinda on the outskirts of Recife. They were overpowered by loyal troops, Muller asserted. "Energetic measures have been taken to repress the outburst and prevent it from spreading."

North China—New Autonomy Move

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PEIPING—The first fissure between Nanking and North China appeared when 25 counties under Yin Ju-keng, commissioner of the demilitarized zone, announced they will henceforth be an autonomous unit. Yin invited North China to join the movement and appealed to Japan for troops. Significantly, this cleavage occurred where Japanese military pressure was strongest and best intrenched, and where Chinese troops are forbidden to go by the Tangku truce. Only 4,000,000 people live in this area while the five North China provinces include 95,000,000 persons. The coup is therefore regarded as a trial balloon.

Key figure for China is General Sung, overlord of Hopei and Chahar provinces, who is negotiating with Nanking for reforms which Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek has promised. A word from General Sang, if the concessions from Nanking do not satisfy, could add Chahar and Hopei to the autonomous area.

Part of Hopei seized: Page 1.

Spain—Socialist Leader Tried for Revolt

MADRID, (AP)—Francisco Largo Caballero, Spanish Socialist leader and former Minister of Labor, went on trial today charged with instigation of the revolt of October, 1934.

The Socialist chief flatly denied he had encouraged workers to revolt. He declared his doctrine was "social revolution through evolution but not by violence."

Estimates compiled shortly after the Spanish revolt was quelled last year placed the fatalities at 3500 and the number of wounded and injured at 10,000, with property loss at $544,000,000.

Germany—Roman Catholic Documents Seized

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—It was reported unofficially that Prelate Banasch, adviser to the Roman Catholic Bishop of Berlin, was arrested and a number of documents seized at the Bishop's palace. A spokesman for the Bishop's office predicted that further arrests might follow, and feared they would constitute a graver crisis than the recent foreign exchange accusations against that church.

Bishop Peter Legge was convicted and fined approximately $40,000 for sending foreign exchange out of the Reich in defiance of laws. He exclaimed that he was not guilty, after sentence was pronounced.

Berlin's Mayor Heinrich Sahm and his wife were rebuked by National Socialist Party authorities for consistently patronizing Jewish-owned stores. It has been rumored that the Mayor will shortly be replaced.

Australia—New Governor General Ennobled

LONDON—A baronetcy has been conferred on Sir Alexander Hore-Ruthven, Governor General Designate of Australia, who will be installed in his new office about the middle of January. His elevation to the peerage is in accordance with custom in the case of governor generals.

Poll—U. S. Chamber Voting Opposes Deal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Approximately 98 per cent of the members of the United States Chamber of Commerce who voted in its "new-deal" poll opposed (1) further extension of federal jurisdiction over state and local matters; (2) federal spending without relation to revenue; (3) Government competition with private business, and (4) congressional grants of authority to the executive branch of the Government, without clear limitations.

In Italy—U. S. Tourists Protest Treatment

ROME—The annoyance of two American citizens by a band of students at Padua may be protested to the Italian Government by Ambassador Breckinridge Long. American flags were torn off their car, a tire slashed and other tires deflated when two women were inside, the Ambassador stated. The car had British license plates, which may have led the students to think the occupants were British.

Meanwhile, the International Labor Office was informed that Italy would not be represented at the International Maritime Conference. A technical reason was given, but observers believe that Italy may refuse to attend all further Geneva meetings while sanctions are in force.

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Knox Says New Deal Breeds Class War

KEARNEY, Neb., Nov. 5 (AP)—Col. Frank Knox, Chicago publisher frequently mentioned as a possible candidate for the Republican presidential nomination, asserted Nov. 22 that administration policies, if persisted in, could produce only class warfare.

In an address at a rally opening the Republican campaign in this State, the Chicagoan said the Roosevelt agricultural policy—which he termed one of scarcity—could never be more than a temporary measure.

"First of all," he added, "the American farmer is not going to goosestep to the tune played by the bureaucrats in Washington, and second, the enforcement of a policy of scarcity is going to provoke rebellion in the consuming class of the industrial areas."

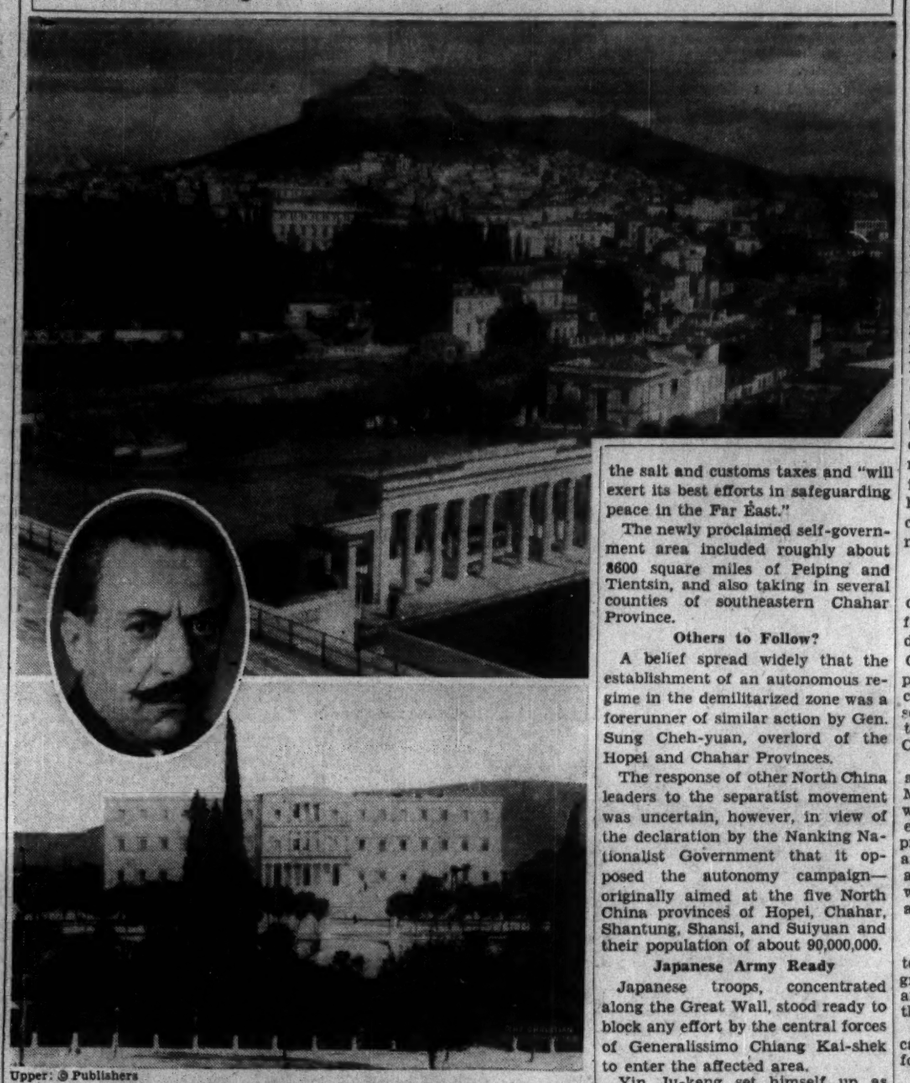
MERRITT'S BEATEN BISCUIT

Delicacies of the Old South For Christmas Gifts and Holiday Entertaining

Smart hostesses and everyone in search of the novel Christmas gift, inexpensive but sure to please, will find the answer in these delicious Southern delicacies. A recipe of old-time Southern cooks brought up to the minute with modern skill and purest ingredients make MERRITT'S BEATEN BISCUITS the popular choice of women of discriminating taste. Splendid for the bridge or afternoon tea tray. Let us ship to you or to your friends one or more cartons, with holiday wrapping, if your dealer doesn't have them. Specify Plain, Fancy, Whole Wheat, or Cheese. Packed 12 to the package, 12 packages to the carton (18 cheese). Price $1.80 per carton. Sent same day your remittance is received, parcel post paid; or sent C. O. D., postage extra. Address Mrs. Mary B. Merritt.

MERRITT'S BEATEN BISCUIT COMPANY, MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

King of the Hellenes Returns to Throne



Upper: © Publishers

Another Chapter Written in Greek History

The View of Athens Looks Toward the King's Palace and St. George's Hill. Inset—The Regent, Gen. George Condylis. Lower—The Palace at Athens

Return of Greek King Hailed by Crowds

(Continued from Page 1)

went to the Cathedral where ceremonies were conducted by the Archbishop of Athens. After this service the King was driven to the Palace to assume the throne he abdicated in 1923.

Undercurrent of Opposition

Despite the jubilant reception and overwhelming character of the plebiscite, it is evident that there is still a strong undercurrent of concealed opposition—indicated, for instance, in the discovery that the initial letters of lines of a poem welcoming the King's home-coming and published unsuspectingly by Royalist newspapers formed the words, "Long Live Our Republic."

Nevertheless, it is sincerely believed by many patriotic Greeks that the dragon of Greek politics—national division over monarchy or republic—is preparing for flight.

Although stanch republicans maintain that the recent national plebiscite which helped to bring the King back was "faked" by Gen. George Condylis's royalist Government, politically "moderate" Greeks are equally convinced that it was the determination of the majority of their countrymen to have done forever with army politics which resulted in the overwhelming vote for the King.

With the King's return, a tremendous wave of new hope has been sweeping the length and breadth of Greece, a hope that he may be able to put an end to the twin camps of monarchists and republicans—by reconciliation.

Revolts and Coups

During the past 12 years of the Republic, the Greek people have experienced more than 20 revolutions and coups d'état. One of the most serious culminated last March in the Venizelist revolt which had to be put down by force. Its cause was the Venizelist and republican fear that the royalist Government of ex-Premier Panayoti Tsaldaris was about to proclaim a monarchy.

The same man who crushed the March outbreak, General Condylis, present Premier and Regent, changed his republican coat three months later, and finally on Oct. 10 turned out the constitutional ex-Premier Tsaldaris from office and proclaimed a monarchy.

The plebiscite which followed and which was to have enabled all Greeks over 20 to vote for or against restoration, was therefore merely "confirmatory."

Entire Press Censored

Furthermore, both before, during and after this national consultation the entire press was heavily censored and republican leaders ostracized, while immediately after March putsch the army, navy, air force, the civil service and even the judiciary were purged of all republican elements.

Thus, although the way for King George's recall was paved by a coup d'état, the paradox remains that the hopes of reconciling the nation are distinctly brighter since the King returned home. On paper, the odds against it loom large. There are the republicans, said to be more than half of Greece, unrepresented in the National Assembly or in the Senate, recently abolished. Chief among them are the Venizelists, active supporters of the Cretan statesman now in exile in Paris for his share in the March revolt. Mr. Venizelos has advised his followers to accept the return of monarchism for the time being. Among the royalists, the allegiance of the members of the large Popular Party is torn between their constitutional leader, Mr. Tsaldaris, and Greece's present strong man, and some whisper, self-styled "king-maker," General Condylis.

Views of Condylis

Having made his coup with the support of the army chiefs, General Condylis let it be known he expected the King to intrust him with the government after the monarch's return. A little later, he dropped a hint that the majority of Mr. Tsaldaris's deputies in the National Assembly were his supporters.

After the plebiscite, the General declared that as the people had voted for the King, only their interest and not those of the party leaders would be consulted on the King's return. And, moreover, he himself would put the people's views before the King.

At this stage there were strong rumors of a semi-dictatorship with General Condylis as the real master of Greece and the King a mere figure-head. It was suggested that the country might be ruled practically by decrees, approved by a much depleted National Assembly, meeting for a few days every six months.

Constitutional Monarchy

From the distance of his London hotel, the King stood firm, heartened by the people's 96 per cent vote for his return. Doubtless, inspired by the British model, which for 12 years had been constantly before him, he is understood to have demanded a constitutional monarchy collaborating with a democratic parliament freely returned by a free people.

The next move was from the Regent, who conceded that the "National" Assembly might be dissolved after all and be made more representative of all the Hellenes by means of fresh elections.

First steps toward national reconciliation expected to be taken are a general amnesty followed by elections. Recalling the King's crest—"My power lies in the love of my people"—a prominent Greek politician said to a Monitor representative that all Greeks ardently desired a respite from politics, all asked to be allowed to cultivate their gardens. "It is their fondest hope," he added, "that the recalled monarch may quickly succeed in reconciling republicans and monarchists so that the Government may once more devote its whole energies to the urgent task of national reconstruction."

Autonomists Get Part of East Hopei

(Continued from Page 1)

embracing 25 counties in Hopei and Chahar Provinces, was inaugurated today in simple ceremonies.

Yin Ju-keng, head of the new Government, announced that all five provinces of North China have been invited to join in self-government with the autonomous area, which includes only parts of two of the provinces.

'Close Harmony

Declaring that foreign interests would not be jeopardized, Mr. Yin, who was formerly administrative commissioner of the North China Demilitarized Zone, said:

"I stand for the rescue of China and close harmony with Japan."

Proclaiming political independence from Nanking, Mr. Yin emphasized that the new Government was "autonomous, not separatist."

The inauguration of the autonomous council which Mr. Yin heads was held in a Confucian temple inside the ancient Tungchow walls.

Takes Revenues

Mr. Yin said the Government will assume control of all revenues except the salt and customs taxes and "will exert its best efforts in safeguarding peace in the Far East."

The newly proclaimed self-government area included roughly about 8600 square miles of Peiping and Tientsin, and also taking in several counties of southeastern Chahar Province.

Others to Follow?

A belief spread widely that the establishment of an autonomous regime in the demilitarized zone was a forerunner of similar action by Gen. Sung Cheh-yuan, overlord of the Hopei and Chahar Provinces.

The response of other North China leaders to the separatist movement was uncertain, however, in view of the declaration by the Nanking Nationalist Government that it opposed the autonomy campaign—originally aimed at the five North China provinces of Hopei, Chahar, Shantung, Shansi, and Suiyuan and their population of about 90,000,000.

Japanese Army Ready

Japanese troops, concentrated along the Great Wall, stood ready to block any effort by the central forces of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek to enter the affected area.

Yin Ju-keng set himself up as head of the new autonomous Government—called the "East Hopei Anti-Communist Council," controlling the 25 counties, some of which were demilitarized under the Tangku truce of 1933.

Executive power was vested in a committee of nine, headed by Mr. Yin, who also took over personal supervision of foreign relations and military affairs.

Nanking Still "Sovereign"

The proclamation by Mr. Yin, who maintained friendly relations with the Japanese military, said his Government recognized the sovereignty of Nanking but warned against interference by the central Government in local affairs.

The new regime announced its intention of taking over supervision of national revenues, railways, mines, posts and telegraphs and of establishing special law courts.

The inauguration made Tungchow—30 miles east of Peiping and site of the North China American School—capital of the new Government.

Kuomintang Criticized

Mr. Yin's proclamation of autonomy criticized bitterly the Kuomintang (Chinese Nationalist Party) and declared co-operation between North China, Japan, and the Japanese-advised State of Manchoukuo was essential to the well-being of the Northern Chinese populace.

The proclamation denounced the Nanking Government's monetary reform program, including nationalization of silver, and said there was need of combating the Communist "menace" in the north.

No Large Cities

Eighteen counties lie within the original demilitarized zone of Hopei Province, established by the Tangku truce which ended Sino-Japanese hostilities in North China May 31, 1933, Chinese troops withdrawing to a region west and south of a line connecting Yenching, Changping, Kaolimen, Shunyi, Tungchow, Hsingho, Paoti, Lintingchen, Ningho and Lutai. The Japanese withdrew to the Great Wall.

The autonomous area included seven other counties, but there are no large cities in the area.

The largest foreign interest in the zone is the Sino-British Kailan mine at Chinwangtao, on the northeastern coast of the Province, with which Herbert Hoover formerly was identified.

Chinwangtao also is the site of the summer camp of the American Army detachment at Tientsin.

Holiday Special

Shelled Carlana Pecans

Effective at once the famous Carlana Acres announce new prices on guaranteed, genuine, large size CARLANA PECANS SHELLED:

5 lbs., $2.50 10 lbs., $4.50
20 lbs., $8.50 25 lbs., $10.50

Postage paid anywhere in U. S. in return for your check with order.

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OCEAN SPRINGS, MISS.

Election Charges Recalled by N. Y. Murder Inquiry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 25—With the politician-gangster equation in New York County, bailiwick of Tammany Hall, now under special inquiry by executive order from Albany, Gov. Herbert H. Lehman this week is moving to survey the situation in Kings County, seat of Tammany's most powerful borough affiliate. He is making a review of the facts surrounding the murder of Samuel Druckman in a Brooklyn garage, a crime that has become a city issue.

The Governor has instructed District Attorney William F. X. Geoghan of Kings County, and Police Commissioner Lewis J. Valentine to meet in separate conferences with him here on Wednesday to discuss the case "and all the alleged crimes connected with it."

Issue in Election

The Governor's intervention is the outcome of the election campaign for Kings district attorney this fall, during which Dr. Joseph D. McGoldrick, Fusion-Republican opponent of the incumbent, a Democratic machine stalwart, cited this seven months' old case as instance that "murder is safe in Kings County."

Druckman was found slain in an automobile stored in the garage of Meyer Luckman, his brother-in-law, where the murdered man had been employed. Police arrested the proprietor, his nephew, Harry Luckman, and an employee named Fred Hull, all found at the scene, the last two with blood on their clothes, it was alleged.

Failed to Indict

District Attorney Geoghan failed to get an indictment before the grand jury, the men were released and the evidence was returned to them.

Dr. McGoldrick charged that the case had been bungled and pressed for a renewed inquiry.

A week after the election in which Dr. McGoldrick was overwhelmingly defeated, District Attorney Geoghan, who had declared the case closed, reopened it before a new grand jury. His action came after Police Commissioner Valentine had obtained special court permission to inspect the grand jury minutes and recommended to Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia that the case should be resubmitted.

Meanwhile two of the accused men had disappeared.

Governor Lehman's action in the case comes after his refusal of Dr. McGoldrick's plea for his intervention during the campaign, when he said the time was not appropriate for such an undertaking.

The Druckman case was cited by Dr. McGoldrick as but one conspicuous item in the count against "laxity and inefficiency" in law enforcement in Kings County.

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Luncheon 50c Dinner 75c-$1.00

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Here is the Modern gift for the Modern man of style. Hand made of finest materials. "End-Lock" construction (pat.) Illustrated above is an exclusive GRAYCO feature that all modern men demand. Costs no more than ordinary ties . . . $1.00 up. At better stores, or attach remittance to this advertisement, send it with your dealer's name and color preference to GRAYCO, Dept. 701, 824 So. Los Angeles Street, Los Angeles, California. Ties will be sent prepaid.

NECKWEAR FROM MAKER TO YOU

A Luxurious Economy

A Zimmerman handmade, extra quality tie may easily add greater distinction and style to a man's personal appearance than $5 invested in any other way—yet every one of the 200 gorgeous patterns in our Christmas line retails at only $1. Sold through rapidly increasing list of high-grade representatives. Write us for name of representative.

C. E. ZIMMERMAN
154 East Erie Street, Chicago

Danish Colonists Have Major Part In New Archives

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AALBORG, Den.—Sturdy Danish pioneers who went out to colonize adopted lands in nearly every part of the world have their own niche in history in the Emigrant Archives here. Letters, diaries, autobiographies, pictures and other original data have accumulated during four years as one of the most unusual collections of its kind anywhere.

The archives were founded by the late Dr. Max Henius of Chicago, called the unofficial good will ambassador between Denmark and his adopted country. His activities in behalf of Danish-American friendship and of Danish emigrants formed one of the most colorful chapters in the history the archives will depict.

The collection is housed in the commodious Sohngaardsholm manor house, donated with its surrounding park by the city of Aalborg, old capital of North Jutland. Aalborg sent emigrants to the New World as far back as 300 years ago.

Mayans Made Fine Roads

Ancient Mayans were excellent concrete road builders.

CUT THE COST OF YOUR NEW YORK TRIP

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HOTEL MONTCLAIR

Lexington Avenue, at 49th Street, N. Y. C.

● Convenient to the Grand Central Zone, shops, theatres, Radio City! 800 modern rooms. Only $2.50 for an outside room with bath, shower and radio. $3.50 for a double room.

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CASINO MONTCLAIR

Three times a day in any season Serve them Postum..

"THERE'S A REASON"

If you want to put a DRY foot forward—

use Whittemore's Waterproof Leather Preserver. This *new* waterproofer is a boon to all men who dislike overshoes and galoshes. *Not a grease, but an easy-to-apply preservative which will take a bright shine.* You can walk with aplomb through rain or sleet, slush or snow, and have no fear of the consequences. Perfect for golf shoes and ski boots. It will also preserve suit-cases, golf bags and rod and gun cases.

Made by Whittemore Bros., Boston, who have been making fine shoe polishes and leather preservatives for nearly a century.

WATERPROOF WHITTEMORE'S LEATHER PRESERVER
(FOR SKI BOOTS, GOLF SHOES, MOCCASINS AND EVERY DAY FOOTWEAR; SUIT CASES, GOLF BAGS, HUNTING EQUIPMENT; SMOOTH LEATHERS)

Clusters of Curls Lend Charm to This New Formal Coiffure by

Charles OF THE RITZ

Simplicity of line, emphasized by decorative little curls, makes this a most interesting coiffure for gala evenings.

With holiday parties an immediate concern, we invite you to consult our Salon Manager for suggestions as to how *your* hair should be arranged to look its loveliest.

A Hair Cut is $1.00
A Finger Wave 1.50

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MOTOR OIL AT REGULAR PRICE.
ENGINE'S MUCH OBLIGED, TOO
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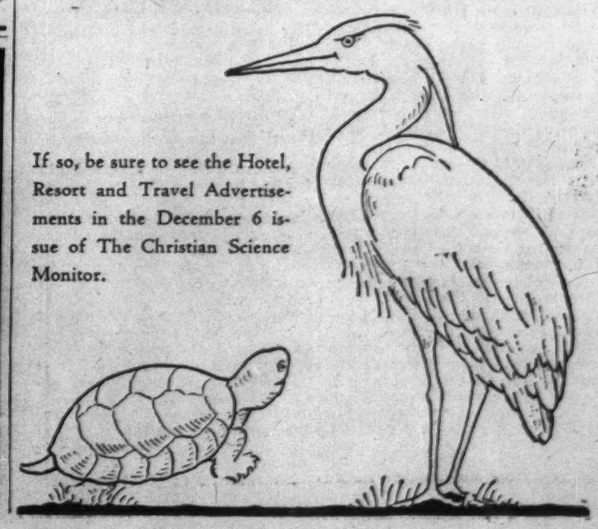
THE SIGN OF Happy Motoring!

Going South this Winter?



If so, be sure to see the Hotel, Resort and Travel Advertisements in the December 6 issue of The Christian Science Monitor.

Boston Day...Rotch, Trade, Weather

(Continued from Page 1)

said: "I was not consulted when he was appointed; I don't think I'll be consulted when he is removed."

Trade—Holiday Boom In Boston Well Assured

Boston will have a share in the Christmas buying boom expected throughout the country, it was announced today by Daniel Bloomfield, president of the Retail Trade Board. An increase of $1,500,000 in the amount of money distributed through Christmas savings clubs alone will be a big help in boosting Boston's retail sales. Business leaders throughout the country have reported a rise of 10 to 15 per cent in the volume of sales.

Mr. Bloomfield's statement today bears out a prediction made by Acting Postmaster Peter F. Tague the other day that from his study of post office records, Boston would enjoy 20 per cent more business this year than last.

The head of the Retail Trade Board gave reasons similar to those contained in a study by the Associated Press:

"Pay rolls are going up."
"Prices are higher."
"Federal aid."
"Good crops."
"People have more money to spend—they want better goods."

Mercury—Makes Its Lowest Nov. 25 Dip Since 1881

As the temperature dropped to 19 degrees early this morning, Boston saw not only her coldest day so far this winter but also the coldest Nov. 25 since 1881, when the mercury also showed 19. The record was reached between the hours of 4 and 7 this morning.

Fair and warmer tonight, with temperatures in the thirties, was the prediction of the weather forecasters atop the Federal Building.

Averted—Boycott on Unloading Gulf Port Ships

At least temporarily averted today was a repetition of the boycott recently entered into by local members of the International Longshoremen's Association to protest against labor conditions among brother longshoremen in Gulf of Mexico ports.

New conciliation efforts were begun in Washington today by a board composed of Edward F. McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor, George W. Stocking of Texas and Col. Paul Douglas of Oklahoma. They were appointed by Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, to make another attempt to untangle a snarl which involves not only wage and hour problems but also a clash between independent unions and the I. L. A. The latter association was only allowed to enter the gulf ports after a court injunction, procured by the independents, had been lifted.

This morning, Daniel J. Donovan, president of the Boston District Council of the Association, and also vice-president of the I. L. A., received a telegram from Joseph P. Ryan, president of the organization, directing him to refrain from ordering any local boycott against lines and ships operating between Boston and gulf ports until the new board has made a report.

The first proof of the "remote control" which local unions may have over "bosses" a thousand miles away was given 10 days ago, when the Liberty Glo, Lykes Brothers Steamship Company freighter operating out of Houston, was tied up for six days by an I. L. A. boycott.

Hurley—Effort to Stop His Removal Is Failure

Ten stalwart senators marched into Governor Curley's office today. They literally exuded protest. When they came out, protest had changed to disappointment.

Their aim had been to stop the removal of James M. Hurley as Commissioner for Civil Service and the appointment of City Councillor Thomas H. Green to that position. But Mr. Green had supported Governor Curley in the dark hours when his political future was most uncertain, so the following conversation ensued:

"I am sorry, gentlemen, I cannot change my plans."

"But couldn't you arrange some other job for that Boston Democrat?"

"Impossible! But, by the way, you boys will not do anything to injure Green will you?"

"Oh, no."

It was obvious that despite the decision, the Governor, realizing the need for that block of 10 votes in the Senate, had felt less assured as the verbal exchange ended.

Palestine—Honna Shamo And Wife Habbo in Boston

Mansur Honna Shamo, for more than threescore years and ten a resident in the little town of Bethlehem, Palestine, arrived at Boston today aboard the American Export Lines steamer, Exochorda. With him was his wife, Habbo M. It was their first ocean voyage and the first time their travels had been longer than a two or three-day trip by mule or camel. Swathed in shawls and with scarfs over their heads, the couple are en route to Detroit, where their son, John, who came to the "Land of Promise" 25 years ago, has established a home. The parents, unable to speak English, plan to spend Christmas with their boy and, maybe, if they like America, make their home with him.

Accustomed to camel caravans and mules for transportation, they expected that America could be reached in two or three days, and ships officers had difficulty in preventing them going ashore in each of the many ports the Exochorda visited before heading out into the Atlantic.

Good neighbors in Bethlehem had warned them of the perils of travel in distant countries and advised them to take along "vittles" and their portable stove to prepare meals as they would in the desert. So Mansur filed up the gangplank of the Exochorda at the port of Haifa, with his trusty portable stove under one arm and bundles of fuel and food under the other. Habbo trailed along behind with heavy bundles and clothing.

Safely settled in cabin A-3 the couple thought it time for refreshment. The stove was set up in the stateroom and the simple food prepared and cooked. But stewards, quickly discovering the odor of smoke, traced it to A-3. No more meals were prepared by Habbo for her husband, but they dined in the ship's saloon in style that only native chieftains enjoy in Arabia. They remained on the ship today to be landed at New York where John is to meet them and take them miles further by rail to reach his home.

Indian Day—It Is So Proclaimed by the Governor

Today was Indian Day in Massachusetts.

And it was all because of David Buffalo Bear, a full-blooded Sioux from South Dakota.

To the visitors in his home on Tremont Street today Mr. Bear proudly displayed a proclamation by Gov. James M. Curley announcing Nov. 25 to be Indian Day, as well as exhibiting to his guests an impressive looking key to the City of Boston, presented to him by Mr. Curley when he was Mayor of the city.

Familiar with the old tepee life by having actually lived it and having been to Europe with Buffalo Bill, David B. Bear is an engaging entertainer with his first-hand reminiscences and his songs sung in native Sioux to the rhythmic beat of a resonant drum. And, by the way, he wants it distinctly understood that he is not a chief, as there are but few even in a large tribe.

Included among those celebrating Indian Day were two groups of Wampanoags, descendants of Massasoit and his Indians, who have waited many generations for Massachusetts to recognize the kindness of their ancestors to the early settlers.

On the Cape at Mashpee live one group of Wampanoag Indians who lead uneventful lives tending their cranberry bogs and their herring catches and having clambakes on the shore at South Mashpee as recreation.

Across on Martha's Vineyard is the other group of Wampanoags, the Gay Head Indians, who are members of the coast guard crew or fish as a livelihood, or as one Indian stated, "go after the lobsters that live in the sea."

These Gay Head Indians have a shield of honor tacked on their schoolhouse door, won when Governor McCall offered it during the third Liberty Loan drive to that city or town in Massachusetts which should have the largest number of men in service in proportion to the number of its inhabitants—and Indians won it!

Now that he has an annual Indian Day on the Massachusetts books, David Buffalo Bear is going after a national Indian day.

Safety—Trucks Show Best Record of Year

That commercial vehicle accidents are avoidable was illustrated in Boston today as figures were released by the Massachusetts Safety Council concerning its statewide accident reduction campaign.

The 10,167 commercial vehicles competing in the council's contest injured only 31 persons in October, the best record for this year. Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Brockton showed a clean slate. Its 113 vehicles operated 24,000 hours without accident.

This month the council is seeking to effect greater caution among pedestrians using streets at night.

Air Scrip—Travel By Plane Made Easier

Boston and New England business houses learned today of a new plan for air travel which may permit them to send their executives and salesmen about the country with more ease than rail travel. "Air scrip," was the answer.

Air scrip is a form of transportation now being offered by virtually every American air line and one which will permit free interchange between all air lines and circuitous routings for the first time in the history of air transportation. The plan was announced today by the public affairs committee of the air transport operators.

The new form of air ticket, which reduces regular air fares by 15 per cent and round-trip air fares by 5 per cent, is expected to go on sale to the traveling public on or about Jan. 1. It will come in two forms-travel cards and individual scrip books.

Travel cards will be obtained at a cost of $425, which will entitle the holder to $500 worth of air transportation. In such a form a card will be like a traveler's check, in that the holder will not be obliged to carry large sums of money. The second, scripbooks, will be honored at all air ticket offices and the amount of the ticket removed when transportation is sold.

Among the advantages of scrip envisaged by air operators are the unrestricted use of any air line to business executives, salesmen and professional men. For the first time also trips are possible from coast-to-coast over optional routings and at the cost of a regular round trip. The former round-trip basis compelled a traveler to use the same air line, both westbound and eastbound.

Harvard—Announces Fund for Super Scholars

Harvard University announced today the initiation of a 300th anniversary fund to bring exceptional teachers and exceptional students together at Cambridge. The appeal was launched in a letter from Dr. James B. Conant, president of the university to 65,000 alumni of the university.

Part of the fund will be used to finance scholars from every one of the states in the nation, regardless of their economic situation. These scholarships are designed to strengthen Harvard as a national institution and also to help break down sectional prejudices through the influence of man educated at a common source.

Endowments of $25,000 providing awards of $250 to $1200, depending on the students' financial needs, will be supplied, and it is expected that ultimately between 50 and 100 students of the 8000 enrolled at Harvard will be on these scholarships.

The remainder of the fund will be used to provide professorships, whereby men of extraordinary ability will be granted academic latitude, to leap the boundaries of their specialty, to roam at will throughout the university. From this extension of privilege Harvard hopes to further research, improve the standard of instruction and advance some distance toward the integrating of manifold scholastic subjects into a unity of knowledge. No specific amount will be solicited, but it is hoped that the university will be prepared to report substantial progress next September when eminent scholars congregate to celebrate the Harvard tercentenary.

In this pioneering fund is seen a tendency to accelerate the utility and power of education at a time when it is most under attack. The answer to gag legislation with all that it suggests of the static, is to put on a full head of steam for a positive advance across new intellectual frontiers.

Welfare—Community Federation Drive Opens

Boston Common was thronged this noon with women. The annual Women's Crusade of the Community Federation of Boston opened its campaign of education. Function of the group, explained Ripley L. Dana, general chairman of the campaign, is to educate prospective donors concerning work of the 99 welfare and social agencies which share in funds raised by the Community Federation drive.

During the next three weeks these women will tell Boston residents about the drive and explain just where the money donated goes.

Besides Mr. Dana, Charles Francis Adams, Dr. Eliott C. Cutler and Mrs. Edward C. Donnelly Jr. (née Curley) spoke. Mrs. Frederick W. Mansfield is general chairman of the women's crusade.

Rogers—Curley Signs $100 Check for the Fund

Governor Curley today signed a $100 check, handed it to Allan Forbes, treasurer of the Massachusetts Will Rogers Memorial project. On Wednesday night, the Governor announced, he will utilize the radio period he usually devotes to politics to urging contributions to the Rogers fund.

'Brain Trust'—Curley Announces Activities End

End of his famous "Brain Trust" was announced by Governor Curley today. He said that henceforth the new State Planning Commission would take the place of the group of unofficial advisers who were publicized last winter.

This group of private and public experts on various administrative aspects used to meet once a week for luncheon at the Parker House. Representative Philip G. Bowker of Brookline spoiled the fun when he disclosed that the State was paying quite a sum of money for the luncheons ($2.50 a plate).

The new planning board moved into a basement office in the State House last week. It is headed by Elizabeth M. Herlihy, who assisted Governor Curley when he was Mayor of Boston by planning federal aid projects.

Road Safety—Week of Big Improvement Shown

"The record of highway fatalities for this third week of November is so remarkable that it seems almost impossible to believe," enthused Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin, in a statement accompanying his weekly report on road fatalities.

"Last year, in this third week, 28 persons were killed, while in the week just passed, only nine were killed; last year, 20 pedestrians; this year, only five; last year, eight occupants of cars, this year, only four.

"Last year, the month of November was the worst ever known in Massachusetts, there having been 119 persons killed. A remarkable reduction will be shown this year, because in the first 21 days this month only 52 were killed, while last year in the same period 85 were killed."

Mr. Goodwin explained an increase from 82 to 185 in the number of persons convicted of drunken driving over the preceding week, by stating that it might be caused by the slowness of the courts in reporting their cases and also tardiness in recording these cases in his office.

Four lives were lost on Massachusetts highways over the week end.

Finances—Revision of Boston Methods Proposed

Mayor Mansfield today joined the Boston Real Estate Exchange and the Boston Chamber of Commerce in condemning the state law which limits the city's tax rate. He agreed that whatever the original reason for the limit, it has failed of its purpose.

The Real Estate Exchange group pointed out that this year $1 out of every $8 spent by the city will be borrowed. The total borrowed now to keep the tax rate down amounts to more than $21,000,000. Next year $1.60 out of the tax rate on every $1000 of value will go for debt service payment.

Viewpoint of the Chamber and the Real Estate Exchange was contained in a report sent the special committee appointed by the Legislature to study Boston finances.

Prime recommendations were:

1. Centralization of appropriation control in the Mayor and in the City Council.
2. Removal of Boston's statutory tax limit, which the committee contends merely confuses Boston's finances without controlling them. It was also suggested that Boston be subjected to the statutes governing all the other cities and towns of the Commonwealth, and which rigidly limit municipal borrowing.

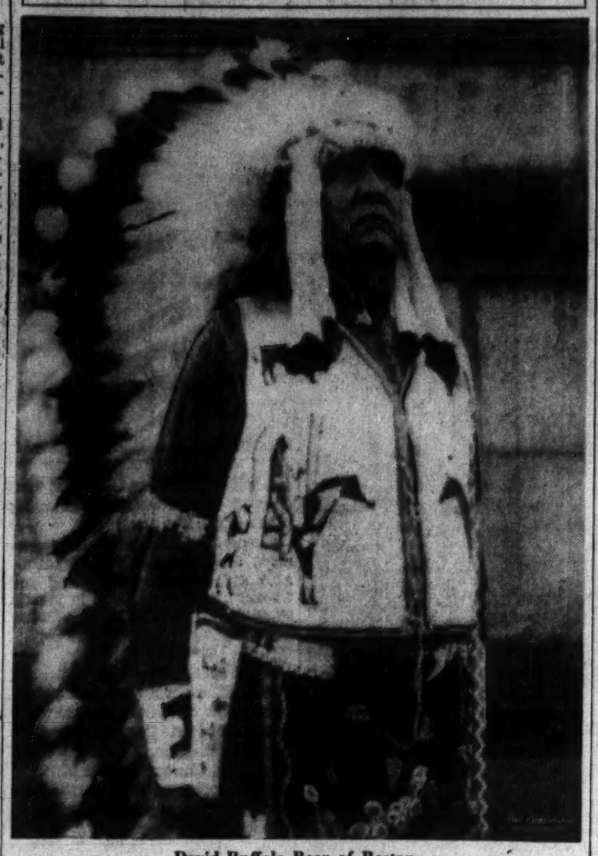
A special Recess Commission appointed by the General Court is now studying the advisability of placing Boston under Chapter 44 of the General Laws, which states under what circumstances a municipality may borrow money beyond its debt limit. It is this borrowing for current expenses, which has raised Boston's municipal debt to the unprecedented level of $134,000,000 and has contributed in a large part to the present $37 tax rate.

China Clipper—Officers Well Known in Boston

Boston aviation observers today thought there was something familiar in the visages of several of the officers of the China Clipper, transpacific flying boat, as she departed for Honolulu from San Francisco last Friday on the first transpacific flight to Manila, as they looked over newspaper pictures. And they were not wrong for R. O. D. Sullivan, first officer of the China Clipper, had long been a familiar figure over at the East Boston airport back in 1931 when Pan American Airways operated a service from Boston to Halifax, N. S. Captain Edwin C. Musick, chief pilot of the Pan American Airways, and pilot of the Clipper, had often been a visitor to East Boston airport during the line's existence, which was about a year. Certainly, they thought, Mr. Musick and Mr. Sullivan could not have had the slightest inkling of their present activity while piloting Pan American ships along New England's "stern and rockbound coast."

Tearing away from their reminiscences airport observers could reflect that a porton of the same route from Boston to Bangor was today being capably operated by Boston & Maine Airways, successor to Pan American. The B. & M. Airways is owned by the Boston & Maine Railroad, one of the original backers, with Pan American, of the Halifax line.

Leader in Drive for Indian Day



David Buffalo Bear of Boston

Narragansett Rejects Plan For City to Purchase Beach

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 25—Taxpayers in Narragansett for the second time have voted down a proposal that the town purchase and operate its famous bathing beach in an effort to restore the prestige of a colony which years ago was considered one of the most popular and exclusive summer resorts on the Atlantic coast.

The move first was suggested several months ago when it appeared that Federal financing might make the move less burdensome for the town. At a meeting last month the taxpayers disapproved the project 79 to 61. Last Saturday the proposal came up once more at a financial town meeting and once more was defeated, this time the vote being 106 to 89.

Cost Is Chief Argument

Originally, the project was expected to cost $400,000. Last week's vote was on a proposal calling for an expenditure of $220,000. In both votes the opponents of the plan stressed the cost as the principal argument against passage.

Proponents of the project argued that the presence of large week-end crowds at the pier has discouraged the colony's development as a cottage and hotel center for summer visitors and gradually has brought a decline in the social level of the community. Before the days of fast motorcars and excellent highways, they declared, a larger proportion of the pier's summer visitors owned their own cottages or remained at hotels for longer periods, so that they developed a stronger feeling of civic pride. The come-and-go week-end visitors of recent years, these proponents argued, have made the resort appear like one of the "ghost towns" of the Rocky Mountain gold country.

The large taxpayers in the community split over the merits of the proposal. Some, led by Barnes Newberry, contended that town ownership of the beach property would not mean a large increase in the tax rate. On the other hand, Mrs. Rush Sturgis and Mrs. Eugene A. Noble condemned the plan as an unwarranted step that would raise taxes and force many of the large property holders to leave the community.

One of the principal sponsors of the plan, Lewis A. Weibel, explained that about five years would be required for the town to take over the beach and develop it properly. He said the first step should be to buy the property, then the taxpayers would have an opportunity to vote on detailed improvements.

Glories of Other Years

Twenty and thirty years ago Narragansett Pier was one of New England's most noted resorts. Along its waterfront was a long line of large, elaborate hotels. Some of the hotels are still there, some new ones have appeared, but many of the old ones have been destroyed by fire. Since those days the town has dropped the word "Pier" from its name.

Narragansett's chamber of commerce is advocating a dog racing plant with pari-mutuel betting as a move to draw summer trade. Legal technicalities prevented a vote on this proposal at the financial meeting last week, but several voices were raised in opposition.

Mrs. Sturgis, who also disapproved the beach plan, declared that the dog-racing plant would ruin the town's prestige and warned the taxpayers that "you may sell your birthright for an electric rabbit."

Motion Picture Finds Place at Yale As Visual Aid to Religious Education

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 25 (AP)—The motion picture as an aid in religious education has met with much success among future ministers attending Yale's divinity school.

Paul H. Vieth, associate professor of religious education and director of field work in the divinity school, announced Saturday that two one-reel motion pictures, the scenarios for which were written by divinity students, have been completed.

He said the films, which are a part of the school's work in the use of visual aids for religious education, will soon be released for projection in churches.

"The philosophy under which we are working," Professor Vieth asserted, "is that the church should adapt to its own purpose various good methods by means of which desirable information may be given, attitudes develped and inspiration given. We feel that the visual method is one of these....

"We are not interested in entertainment for itself, but in education in religion. If this can be made interesting and attractive, it is more likely to be effective and to reach larger numbers.... We feel that in the past, efforts made in the use of visual methods in the church have been more or less ineffective because people have been too much concerned with entertainment values."

City in Michigan Makes River Pay Running Expense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STURGIS, Mich.—By putting a hydroelectric harness on the fast-flowing St. Joseph River this city has been able to operate its local government without taxes for the last three years, city officials here report.

The only local taxes Sturgis citizens will pay this year, the officials state, are those for school, city hospital and welfare expense. County, state and federal taxes are, of course, still to be paid, but they constitute only about one fourth of the local tax bill.

The municipally owned and operated electric plant has earned in excess of $1,000,000 since it was established 24 years ago, its friends say. Profits from the plant are not computed until $20,000 annually has been deducted for depreciation.

For the last six years the profits of the plant have averaged $50,000 a year, its books show. In addition, it has provided $18,000 worth of current each year for city uses, such as street lighting and the fire alarm system. Out of its earnings it has paid for a street lighting system for the city. The bond issue of $175,000 has been paid off in full.

The plant, of course, has the advantage of operating free of real estate taxes. The dam was built 17 miles away from Sturgis, and the township in which it is located once tried to tax the property. But Sturgis went to court and won its fight for exemption. The tax loss to the city and the other township is thus a factor to be considered in figuring the total benefits.

Credit for the establishment of the plant is given to a former mayor of Sturgis, Frank W. Wait, a prominent Republican. It was under his leadership that the site of the plant was purchased by the city in 1909.

Land Patent Inquiry Splits Mississippi

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 25 (AP)—The Mississippi Legislature approved resolutions Friday demanding an investigation of the issuance of state land patents.

The move brought an immediate flare-up of antagonism between Lieut. Gov. Dennis Murphree, who countersigned the patents, and forces supporting Gov. Sennett Conner.

Mr. Murphree charged in a statement that the "Conner gang" had failed in an attempt to "perpetuate themselves in power" and were seeking to "blacken my character" in "desperation and in a spirit of revengeful fury."

Peddler Peddles Too Well—and Is Fined

LAWRENCE, Mass., Nov. 25 (AP)—Thomas Daley, a Providence, R. I., peddler, moved unwisely, it developed in district court today, while peddling here Saturday.

After he had received no response to a knock on the door of the home of Police Sergeant Patrick J. Morrissey, police said, he proceeded to push the door open. He found Sergeant Morrisey inside and as a result was charged with peddling without a license. He was fined $25.

County's Relief Load Halved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GASTONIA, N. C.—Recovery of private business has played a major part in reducing Gaston County's relief load by more than 50 per cent since Jan. 1, Mrs. Gertrude Clinton, district administrator, announced here. Mrs. Clinton revealed that 240 families were graduated from Gaston County relief rolls in October, leaving only 884 families on relief, a new low for the depression.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

The Lodge Candidacy

Politicians who scoffed when Representative Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., announced his candidacy for the United States Senate are now looking with some amazement upon the Lodge campaign which has developed into a real political whirlwind.

So rapidly has the Republican Representative toured Massachusetts that he has left old-time campaigners slightly breathless. And, according to reports, Mr. Lodge has picked up some real support along the way. Not the least of this support comes from the women voters upon whom the grandson of the late Senator Henry Cabot Lodge has made a marked impression.

Convention Support Vital

Nevertheless, many politicians are not too concerned with Mr. Lodge's pre-convention success. Between bits at luncheon one Republican, who knows the ropes as well as any, explained that support gathered among the voters prior to the pre-primary convention does not mean a great deal unless the campaigner succeeds in obtaining convention favor or, failing in that, enters the primaries regardless.

This politician said that few women are elected to the pre-primary convention. Therefore, their support right now does not carry much force. He believes Mr. Lodge will face serious obstacles in obtaining convention favor. It was explained that the more conservative and older politicians are usually elected to the convention. These men, the commenter said, are not too favorable, to date, to the Lodge candidacy.

Delegates Uncontrolled

These delegates will select the convention slate and unless Mr. Lodge can corral their favor he will be on the outside looking in. The voters, of course, elect the delegates, but they have no control over them once they arrive at the convention hall.

Mr. Lodge, of course, will have plenty to say and will put up a stiff battle. But it is certain that his chances depend upon his ability to line up the delegates rather than his ability to win voting audiences at present.

Would Stay in Line

Most Republican politicians believe that Mr. Lodge is the type of candidate who will accept the decision of the convention. In fact Mr. Lodge told the writer that he would not enter the primaries if he fails to obtain the convention banner, unless he has proof that the convention is a railroaded affair.

Of course, if Mr. Lodge enters the primaries regardless, then his campaigning ability will count heavily and the groundwork now being laid will be of inestimable value.

* * *

Bowker's Ambitions

Representative Philip G. Bowker of Brookline, unrelenting Curley foe, has not yet publicly announced his future political ambitions. Yet he is doing plenty of speaking. It is expected that within a short time he will seek Cambridge Mayor Richard M. Russell's post as United States Representative from the Ninth Congressional District.

His decision is being delayed until he sees which way Mayor Sinclair Weeks of Newton turns after the Newton mayoral contest is over. Mayor Weeks has his eye on the Senatorial seat for which Representative Lodge is campaigning. He may change his mind and aim his campaign toward the United States House of Representatives instead of the Senate. This decision would halt Representative Bowker's Washington ambitions.

Yet Representative Bowker is quietly building his forces, gathering financial strength and campaign material. During the Newton mayoral campaign, Mr. Bowker has been seen in the camps of both Maj.-Gen. Daniel Needham, the Weeks candidate, and Edwin O. Childs, former Mayor, Newton is one of the important sections of the Ninth Congressional District and Mr. Bowker is overlooking no opportunity to make himself well known among the Newton voters.

* * *

Whither Curley?

Governor Curley has caused a furrow in many a political brow by his recent move in rehitching his political wagon to the Roosevelt star. Since Mr. Curley became Governor many politicians have been predicting an open Curley break with the President.

The Governor has not been granted many federal favors despite his political leanings toward Mr. Roosevelt. He campaigned on the platform that he could obtain more money from Washington than any other candidate. Nevertheless, federal grants to Massachusetts have been far less than the original $600,000,000 Curley estimate.

For months the Governor had to fight for the appointment of Peter F. Tague, his friend, to the Boston postmastership. Even then many politicians declared that Mr. Tague was appointed in spite of Mr. Curley, not because of him.

In light of these happenings, observers have considered a Curley break with Washington merely a matter of time. Now Mr. Curley has amazed them by proclaiming his political allegiance to the President.

This announcement has puzzled observers who see the Roosevelt star waning in Massachusetts at least. They believe that Mr. Curley will not be aided by a Roosevelt platform as he was in 1934. They see him adversely affected by the stand. They are at loss to explain the strategy. The Governor, however, always solicitous of Mr. Curley, undoubtedly has sound private reasons.

Edgar M. Mills

Local C. of C. Quits

TUPELO, Miss., Nov. 25 (AP)—The Tupelo Chamber of Commerce announced its withdrawal from the United States Chamber of Commerce Nov. 23 because of the latter's attitude toward "everything that pertains to the Administration and the New Deal."

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY
BOSTON

30,000 PEOPLE
Visited Jordan's Seven Liveable Homes Yesterday

We're sorry if any were inconvenienced but the homes are open for your inspection Daily from 1 P. M. to 9 P. M.

Each home should be seen by all . . . Each offers practical and definite decorative ideas . . . all are planned with an eye to economy to fit various incomes.

Clip these directions to the homes in . . .

Wellesley . . . Worcester Turnpike (route 3) to Cliff Road, just beyond Wellesley Hills Fire Station. Cliff Road to 18 Lowell Road.

Belmont . . . follow Route 2 to Arlington-Belmont line. Turn left on Village Hill Road to house at 5 Claire Road.

Milton . . . off Brook Road in the East Milton Section to 75 Otis Street.

West Roxbury . . . turn right from Washington Street to West Roxbury Parkway. Second street from left is Woodward Road. House at No. 32.

Newton . . . Commonwealth Avenue to Hammond Street (half-mile beyond Boston College). Turn right on Hammond to 37 Woodchester Drive.

Winchester . . . Route 38 to Symmes Corner. Turn right on Stowell Road to No. 16.

Melrose . . . Main Street to Lynn Fells Parkway. Turn right on parkway and one-half mile down on left is 5 Nelson Road.

Ask our Home Advisory Bureau about any idea or plan or problem you have, at no charge to you.

Rhode Island Reorganization Plan Hailed as Model for Other States

Big Savings and More Efficiency Reported by Governor

Winant to Speak

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 25 — Rhode Island's state government, drastically reformed and consolidated in the last year, was placed before the annual conference of the National Municipal League here today as an outstanding example of governmental reorganization.

Major Problems Studied

Approximately 500 governmental authorities were present at the meeting, designed to provide ideas for more efficient operation of states, cities and towns throughout the nation. The high points of the conference will be the address by Judge Samuel Seabury of New York tonight on his efforts to obtain an honest and efficient municipal government for New York, and the talk by John G. Winant, chairman of the National Security Board and former New Hampshire Governor, whose appearance has been delayed until tomorrow.

Gov. Theodore F. Green of Rhode Island, speaking at the conference being held today and tomorrow at the Providence Biltmore Hotel, told the delegates that "we have in a few months accomplished perhaps the most complete change in system which any of the states has effected over a long period of time."

Boards Are Eliminated

The Democratic Governor revealed that 11 state departments now do the work formerly distributed among 80 or 90 overlapping boards. These departments include the Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, General Treasurer, Taxation and Regulation, Public Works, Health, Agriculture and Conservation, Labor, Education and Public Welfare. The resulting savings and efficient operation have proved the value of the reorganization, the Governor added.

Governor Green pointed out that control of the State Government by the State Senate has been smashed. No longer is a party machine able to handle the reins of Rhode Island's government by merely controlling a few country towns, as had been possible under the old legislative regime overthrown in 1934.

Explains Old System

"Until now," he said, "Rhode Island had openly disregarded the constitutional guarantees of separation of the executive, legislative and judicial functions." This was a result of the Legislature's act years ago in setting up a borough system under which a small minority of the electorate, possibly less than 10 per cent, controlled the Legislature, he explained.

"By controlling a few of the smaller country towns a party machine was able to vest in one branch of government, the Legislature, the actual power which the Constitution divides between three branches," he said. "Thus the party machine became the government, first by depriving us of the kind of balanced authority guaranteed by the Constitution and centering it in the Legislature and by transferring it from both branches of the Legislature to one branch, the Senate, and then by controlling the Senate through manipulation of the borough."

The program today started the delegates on their two-day discussion and study of trends in municipal and state government. The speakers will discuss government subjects ranging from new sources of taxation to reorganizing city governments.

Arthur W. Bromage, assistant professor of political science, University of Michigan, warned the individual states that they must review and reorganize their governmental structure and administration if they are to continue their existence as component parts of the federal system.

Leadership Needed

He added that "able leadership must come forward to convince the people of the value of state organization if the reform is to go forward."

Today's conference is being held at a time when more interest is being shown in city government than at any time since the Civil War, most observers said at the conference today. They pointed out that the depression has brought home forcibly to the municipalities the importance of governmental services and their cost.

Maine's Savings Cited

The State of Maine is saving $1,250,000 annually as a result of the reorganization act passed in 1931, William Tudor Gardiner, former Governor of Maine, revealed. This saving, he said, is sufficient to run all 13 state institutions for about 10 months.

The former Maine chief executive spoke at the luncheon following an intensive morning session, where various state government reforms were discussed, including Massachusetts initiative petition for biennial legislative sessions.

Maine Plan Copied

Mr. Gardiner said that the reorganization act brought to Maine an up-to-date financial system and a realignment of health and welfare activities. He added that the financial system has attracted the attention of other states, 15 of which sent representatives to study it. Approximately half of the 15 states have adopted some phases of the Maine plan, he declared.

Not only has the reorganization saved Maine citizens money, he revealed, but it has improved service given to them.

Henry W. Toll, executive director of the American Legislators' Association made a strong plea for better co-operation between the states, pointing out that under present condition whereby states must dovetail their operations to solve various problems, competition, confusion and conflict have resulted.

Two Alternatives

This chaotic condition cannot continue. "Only one of two alternatives is possible," he said. "Either we must transfer more and more of the states functions to the federal government, or else the states must work together as they have never worked before. Any claim of states' rights must now be justified by a demonstration of states competence."

Mr. Toll declared that the Council of State Governments, which he represents, has already set in motion a plan for state co-operation. New Jersey, he added, started the movement by establishing the first commission. The movement has spread throughout the nation. The Senator anticipated that within 18 months all states will follow New Jersey's action.

The council, he added, also has established in New York what might be called an interstate secretariat to co-ordinate the activities of all state officials seeking more harmonious relationship between the states of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Connecticut.

Keys to Municipal Problems

(Excerpts from speeches delivered before the National Municipal League's forty-first annual meeting in Providence.)

Norman S. Taber, of New York, consultant on municipal finance: "One of the principal causes of the financial difficulties in which many of our cities are now entangled is the accumulation of large annual cash deficits through the failure of the cash receipts to equal the cash expenditures contracted for. The deficit has not risen so much from overexpenditure as from overestimation of receipts and a failure to collect promptly the taxes levied. When we realize that most cities spend 20 per cent of their tax levies, and in some cases as high as 40 per cent, for debt service, an impairment of credit is extremely serious from the standpoint of actual cost alone."

Arthur M. Barnhart, acting chairman of the United Citizens Council: "Nothing but an aroused public opinion will make grafting and corrupt politicians stop giving the taxpayers 30 cents worth of service for 50 cents worth of tax money."

Norman MacDonald, executive director of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations, talking on the federation's move for citizen participation in government: "While the approach to this effort will be made in the direction of attempting to bring about certain reforms in the present inequitable and frequently oppressive tax system in the Bay State, the ultimate hope is for a long-term, sustained renewal of citizen interest in all the processes of government, to the end that there may be substantial support for improvement in personnel standards, and for obviously desirable reforms in some existing practices and policies of government."

Leonard D. White, member of the United States Civil Service Commission: "In the interest of good government and sound administration as well as the proper use of the taxpayers' money, career service should be supported. I would suggest an annual examination be held for college graduates for the purpose of supplying year by year a part of the junior administrators who would be required for replacement purposes."

Thomas H. Reed, director of consultant service, National Municipal League: "Twenty-five years of experience and study have convinced me that the (city) manager plan is the way to good city government. It does not insure it. It is only a way to it. Four hundred and fifty-five municipalities in this country today are using the manager plan. Manager government is an aid to efficiency. In the first place it is nonpartisan, though not wholly nonpolitical, government. The second advantage is concentration of executive responsibility in the hands of one man."

Herman C. Loeffler, director of the Boston Municipal Research Bureau: "The city manager movement has been extraordinarily successful in the smaller cities of the country. I have serious doubts, however, as to whether it can be applied in the largest cosmopolitan cities of the country. An elected executive is necessary for a cosmopolitan city of New York's size in order to produce a leader to focus and fuse the scattered thinking of many separate groups. The city manager movement is a splendid contribution to cities with a population up to about 500,000. Cincinnati, the largest American city now using it, has a population of about 450,000."

Stephen B. Story, director of the New Hampshire Survey: "There is a growing need for students and observers thinking about state organization to take two avenues which present attractive vistas. One is that offered by the possibilities of regional action as illustrated by the tendency to form interstate compacts on subjects of mutual interest. The second is the growing need for integrating state action with federal action. Relief and social security are making new state-federal relationships highly necessary."

Their Problems Taken Up by Mexican Government

Group of Indians of Type to Be Helped by New Department of Indian Affairs

Mexico Proposes To Make Study Of Indian Population

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—A new department for the study and solution of all problems pertaining to the Indian has been proposed here by the Secretary of the Interior, Silvano Barba Gonzalez. For a long while, the need for such a department has been felt.

The project now under consideration, and which seems likely to go into effect after the first of the year, covers a wide field. The following points have been definitely agreed upon as essential:

1. The identification and classification of the native groups in Mexico.
2. Redistribution of the aboriginal population.
3. Study of the physical, economic and social conditions of each Indian tribe.
4. Ethnological explorations.
5. Museums and ethnographical expositions.
6. Study of the native languages.
7. Co-operation with the National Advisory Board of Physical Culture with the aim of reviving and stimulating interest in Indian games.
8. To secure the immediate grants of lands and waters for native communities.
9. To bring about agricultural and industrial progress of backward groups.
10. To procure from the Government practical co-operation for these groups in addition to financial assistance by means of loans.
11. The encouragement and stimulation of the new autochthonous industries.
12. To obtain from the Department of Education the establishment of all types of schools, technical and industrial institutes which have been especially adapted to the requirements of the Indian races.

This project aims to concentrate and control the activities of a large part of the population which is still living in a highly primitive condition.

U. S. Duty on League Sanctions Is Pointed Out by Dr. Woolley

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 25 (AP) —Dr. Mary Woolley, president of Mount Holyoke College and former delegate to the League of Nations Arms Conference at Geneva, told an audience here last night that "the United States bears the responsibility of maintaining the authority of the sanctions of the League of Nations against Italy. We can either support the sanctions or undercut and render them to no effect."

"I should blush a deep red," she added, "at the thought of us, a dollar nation with dollar diplomacy, undercutting the League's sanctions. I should blush just as deeply at the thought of the world's opinion of us for doing it."

Miss Woolley urged support of the Administration's embargo on munitions and oil to Italy, by communication with Washington. "Every telegram and letter to the Administration supporting its stand is one more thing done toward the preservation of peace," she said.

Miss Woolley's address was largely in the form of answers to questions. Possibly the outstanding query concerned Britain's interest in the Italo-Ethiopian situation in contrast with lack of interest in the Sino-Japanese situation. She denied that Britain had "almost ignored" the Asiatic situation, but admitted that the League of Nations' work on that problem was "not effective as it might have been."

Replying to a question concerning Japan's ultimate objective, she said it is to establish an Asiatic empire with Japan as the head. While the countries comprising this empire would be nominally independent, they would be dominated by Japan.

She believes that the United States should be a member of the League in order that it might function as a "society of all nations." She felt that a great source of opposition in this country was a "mistaken idea" that our young men would be called upon to settle by force of arms European disputes.

She admitted that a perfect League of Nations was unlikely, but believed it better to settle international difficulties around a conference table than be flying at one another's throats.

Failure to Clear Roads Causes Traffic Hazards

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 25 (AP) —Extremely hazardous traffic conditions, the result of failure to clear highways of Saturday's snowfall, existed through most of western Massachusetts today.

Conditions were reported by travelers to be in marked contrast with those south of the Connecticut border, where pavements were entirely clear of ice. Snow that partly melted yesterday was transformed into ice by a temperature drop in the night that sent the mercury to 12 and 14 degrees. The lowest report was from Westfield with eight above zero.

The Monitor's Radio Guide

Program Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Kay Fayre, songs	Al Pearce and his	"Flash Gordon"	"Hits and Encores";
5:15	Safety Crusaders	gang; variety	Football School	Shopping talks and
5:30	"The Singing Lady"	Tom Mix sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	recordings
5:45	Little Orphan Annie	"Clara, Lu 'n' Em"	"Dick Tracy" sk.	"Og, Son of Fire"
6:00	News; Supper Show	Evening Tattler	News Service	"Buck Rogers"
6:15	"Mr. & Mrs. Magoogie"	News; music	Sports comment	"Bobby Benson"
6:30	News; features	Studio speaker	"Rakov's Music"	Music. "Vanished
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news	Sports; records	soloists; orchestra	Voices"; sketch
7:00	Joe Rines's Orchestra	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Myrt and Marge"	News Service
7:15	Healy Stamp Club	"Uncle Ezra"; sk.	Romantic Music	V. Verrill; orch.
7:30	"Lum and Abner"	After Dinner Revue	"Singin' Sam"	Radio School
7:45	"Paradise" sketch	Himber's Orch.	Boake Carter, news	Phil Scott's Orch.
8:00	"Fibber McGee and	Hammerstein's Mu-	Guy Lombardo and	Dancing Moments
8:15	Molly"; comedy	sic Hall: variety	his orchestra	Gabriel Heatter
8:30	Paris Musicale; solo-	Nelson Eddy, bar.;	"1-Night Stands";	Soloist; organ
8:45	ists; orchestra	chorus; orchestra	"Pick and Pat."	Southland sketch
9:00	Greater Minstrels;	Gypsies Orchestra;	Radio Theater;	Fisher's Orch.
9:15	soloists; orchestra	Ben Klassen	"Way Down East"	"Horse Sense"
9:30	Network dramatic	Grace Moore; Glo-	with Gish sisters;	Delman's Orch.
9:45	sketch; music	vanni Martinelli	R. Barthelmess	News Service
10:00	Andrew Carnegie An-	Lullaby Lady;	Male chorus; Jack	Wayne King and
10:15	niversary program	quartet; orchestra	Kilty, soloist	his orchestra
10:30	Concert Band and	Nat. Forum: talk,	Dramatized news	Cesare Sodero Di-
10:45	narrator	"Nat. Archives"	Spotlight revue	rects: solos; orch.
11:00	Reports; news; Ranny	Forecasts; news	News Service	Jack Denny and
11:15	Weeks's Orchestra	Sports; music	Fisher's Orch.	his orchestra
11:30	Ray Noble and his	Madriguera's Or-	Clyde McCoy and	Ted Fiorito and
11:45	dance orchestra	NBC organist	his orchestra	his orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Network Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

10:00 WAAB (WABC), "The Romany Trail"; gypsy music.
10:15 WBZ, (WJZ), Edward MacHugh, "The Gospel Singer."
11:00 WBZ (WJZ), United States Marine Band concert.
12:30 WBZ (WJZ), National Farm and Home Hour; speakers; orchestra.

After Luncheon

2:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
2:30 WNAC (WABC), American School of the Air; literature program.
3:30 WNAC (WABC), Library of Congress; violin and harpsichord recital.
4:30 WBZ (WJZ), NBC Concert Hour, Cesare Sodero, conductor; soloists.
5:30 WEEI, Boston Civic Orchestra, Harry Ellis Dickson, conductor.

Dinner and After

7:15 WBZ, Twentieth Century Ideas: "What Do I See," Ella Munsterberg.
8:00 WNAC (WABC), "Lavender and Old Lace": Fritzi Scheff; soloists; popular orchestra.
8:00 WBZ (WJZ), "Crime Clues"; Spencer Dean mystery drama.
8:15 WMEX (WMCA), "Five Star Final"; dramatizations of the news.
8:30 WNAC (WABC), Lawrence Tibbett, baritone; Mary Eastman, soprano; Don Voorhees's concert orchestra.
9:30 WBZ (WJZ), Helen Hayes in "The New Penny"; orchestra.
9:30 WEEI (WEAF), "Jumbo," with Jimmy Durante; Donald Novis; Gloria Grafton; others; orchestra.
9:30 WAAB, Third period Bruins-Toronto hockey game, from Boston Garden.
9:30 WNAC (WABC), Fred Waring and his Pennsylvanians; soloists; glee clubs.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI (WEAF), Studio Party, with Sigmund Romberg, Deems Taylor;' soloists; orchestra.
10:15 WAAB (WOR), Upton Close, "The World Parade."
10:30 WNAC (WABC), Dramatizations of the news.
10:30 WBZ, WBZA Players, in "The Shadow," from Springfield.
10:45 WAAB (WABC), "Poet's Gold"; readings, David Ross; concert orchestra.

Monitor Short-Wave Radiocasts

2:00 W1XK (9.57mc), "The Monitor Views the News."
6:00 W1XAL (11.79mc), "The Monitor Views the News."

Ellsworth Believed Safe in Little America, Opinion of June

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 25 (AP) —Harold I. June, chief pilot of the Byrd Antarctic Expedition II, today expressed the belief that Lincoln Ellsworth, American flying explorer, and Herbert Hollick-Kenyon, his Canadian pilot, may be safe in Little America but unable to communicate with the outside world. The two fliers have been missing more than 35 hours on a transantarctic flight from Deception Island to Little America.

Mr. June said that while Mr. Ellsworth's flight was of a "most dangerous nature," he should not be given up as lost merely because he had not been heard from.

Many times during Mr. Ellsworth's previous expedition, when the Byrd expedition was still in Little America, it was impossible for the two expeditions to establish radio contact with each other owing to atmospheric conditions affecting the Heaviside layer, Mr. June said.

"I Came, I Saw, and was I conquered by Electric Cooking!"*

"I'm a 'doubting Thomas' sort of person. I don't believe everything I'm told.

"I was skeptical about electric cooking. All those claims about new freedom, economy, convenience, and cleanliness sounded too good. But I was willing to be shown — and so I went to an electric range demonstration.

"I came, I saw, and I was conquered. Electric cooking won me over completely. Now I wouldn't cook any other way. Honestly, it's grand. But here I am telling *you!* Imagine! Just go and see for yourself. Maybe you'll come, you'll see, and *you'll be conquered.*"

★ *This advertisement is based upon an actual statement by an Edison customer, although not her actual words.*

P.S. The range shown is the new Crawford at the record low price of $65 and your old range. On display at Edison Shops, Department Stores, and Electrical or Contractor Dealers. Come in, see it, and prepare to be conquered.

THE EDISON COMPANY OF BOSTON

Drastic Laws to Curb Speed Planned in Connecticut Unless Traffic Toll Shows Big Drop

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 25 — Drastic speed-curbing legislation will be passed shortly to eliminate reckless driving in Connecticut unless the accident record is greatly reduced, Col. Michael A. Connor, State Commissioner of Motor Vehicles, warned today.

The threatened action includes speed governors, which would prevent a Connecticut car from traveling more than a set rate of speed, and heavy fines for speeding.

Driving Improved

While delivering these threats, however, Mr. Connor declared in an interview today that Connecticut motorists now are driving better than ever before.

"The accident record this year is improved over last year," he said. "The accident fatality record, while practically even with that of 1934 to date, has showed vast improvement in the last few months," he said. "Yet we are far from satisfied. Until the accidents and fatalities are cut to a negligible figure we shall never be satisfied."

Reasons for Reduction

The commissioner attributed the better record this year to three factors. They are:

1. The highway safety drive inaugurated on Aug. 26. The State, cities and citizens have been cooperating to cut down motor vehicle accidents. The proof of the campaign's success is available in the accident figures. Accidents are now running approximately 750 behind those of last year. Furthermore, when the drive started the Connecticut automobile fatalities totaled 41 more than during the corresponding period in 1934. Today the fatality record is practically even with the 1934 record of approximately 400. Thus a cut of 41 has been made since August.

Inspection Cuts Accidents

2. The semiannual inspection of all Connecticut motor vehicles, started for the first time this year. Nine state inspection stations were established to which every motorist was forced to take his car if he wanted to continue its service. The 25 cents charge covered the cost of operating the stations and helped the motorists to avoid excessive garage charges. Of course, the garages did the repair work, but did not act as the inspection stations, as they do in Massachusetts.

3. The published "hint" that 45 miles an hour was the top speed allowed under the best possible driving conditions in Connecticut.

Lower Speed Limit

This top speed, "hinted" because it has not been established permanently as the definite speed limit, Mr. Connor said, has resulted in slower driving and thereby has cut down accident possibilities.

The 45-mile-an-hour speed limit has brought forth considerable favorable response from the motorists, the commissioner revealed. He said that only a few persons have protested that in some stretches of road it is perfectly safe to travel at 60-miles-an-hour. But, the commissioner added, they neglect to take into consideration that some drivers would forget to slow down to 45 or less after they have completed the safe 60-mile-an-hour stretch.

Stable Registration

Mr. Connor believes automobile registration in Connecticut will be more constant next year than ever before. Starting in 1936, the registration period will open March 1, instead of Jan. 1, the date in previous years.

The Jan. 1 date, he said, comes directly after Christmas when few persons have money with which to register their cars. In March they have more money and undoubtedly will register their cars immediately, he added. In the past many motorists have waited until March or April to put their cars on the road.

Sees Gain in Tax Returns

The commissioner also believes the State will benefit through increased tax return through greater gasoline consumption during the winter months. Not that Mr. Connor is dissatisfied with the tax return this year compared to last. More than 8400 additional cars are on the road this year in Connecticut. Gasoline receipts show that 11,000,000 more gallons of gasoline have been consumed this year than last.

However, under the new system of registration, a motorist will obtain his registration in March. It will be good until the next March. Therefore, the commissioner said, "it will be a temptation for the driver, who usually stores his car for the winter, to operate his car during January and February. The result will be more winter gasoline consumption.

State Traffic Board

Connecticut now has a state traffic commission, something it never had before. Its members are John MacDonald, state commissioner of highways, and chairman of the commission; Col. Anthony Sunderland, state commissioner of police, and Mr. Connor.

Thus, as Mr. Connor explained, the men who build the highways and police them, as well as the commissioner in charge of motor vehicles, do the work rather than inexperienced citizens.

At present the commission is studying safe speed limits for various districts. At the completion of this study all major highways will be posted to indicate the safe speed limits. Already several of the more dangerous sectors are now marked.

Mr. Connor expects this posting will result in fewer accidents, yet he holds the threat of drastic legislation over the heads of motorists as a means of further reducing the accident record.

Speed Governors Defended

The commissioner defended the use of speed governors, pointing out that they would result in more economical operation, inasmuch as they keep the speed down to the more economical rate. He added that several trucking companies at present operate governor-equipped fleets. In addition, he said, one major truck manufacturer equips with governors all the trucks he builds. Taxicab companies, operating in congested areas, also are turning to governors for economy, the commissioner declared.

Illicit Drug Source Traced

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23—Use of the Central American countries and the West Indian islands as bases for smuggling dangerous drugs into the United States was revealed today by the Bureau of Narcotics as causing the Government "no little concern."

This new trend in the outlawed narcotics traffic was described by the bureau in its annual report to Congress. No increase in illicit importation was recorded except in the case of prepared opium from China.

Smuggling Operations

All of the Central American countries, with the exception of Guatemala and Panama, are being used more and more as operating centers from which narcotics, originating chiefly in the Far East, are smuggled across the southern boundaries of the United States. From the islands of the West Indies, drugs were said to have been smuggled across to Florida, both by airplanes and small ships.

The Treasury announces that it has received little co-operation from these nations in its attempt to break up this traffic. "As will be noted from the seizure reports, except in the case of Nicaragua and of the British Colony of Honduras, says H. J. Anslinger, narcotics commissioner, "the requests of the American Government that individual cases be investigated to determine in what manner drugs entered the illicit traffic, have hitherto met with no response, although all of the nations concerned are parties to the Hague Convention of 1912 and to the Narcotic Limitation Convention of 1931."

Co-operation Is Stressed

Arrangements are now in effect for informal direct exchange of information on narcotics between the United States and 23 other governments and in most cases are operating effectively, the bureau's report shows. Special mention is made of recent co-operation with enforcement officers of Canada, Egypt, France, Germany, Great Britain and Holland.

Five states during the calendar year 1934 adopted the proposed uniform narcotic law, drafted and approved by the national conference of commissioners on uniform state laws in October, 1932. States which now have the law are Kentucky, Louisiana, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Virginia, Florida, Nevada, New Jersey and New York. "The results are becoming very noticeable, especially in those states which did not have an adequate narcotic law," says the report.

The total quantity of crude opium seized during 1934 showed an increase of 51 per cent over the total seized in 1933; prepared opium showed a decrease of about 49 per cent, morphine a decrease of 66 per cent; seizures of heroin and cocaine were about the same as during the previous year.

Overcoats Given Free By Secondhand Dealer

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 25 (AP)—Pawnbroker Louis Cumonow held his annual overcoat party Nov. 22, gave coats to 750 men and boys—and lamented that he had no more.

"I wish I had 250 extra coats," he remarked as he looked out over a crowd in front of his store. "That would have fixed everybody up dandy."

Eight years ago Mr. Cumonow moved into a new store. When he got through, he had 50 secondhand overcoats and no place to hang them. So he gave them away to men in the street.

That was the start of the annual free coat shower.

"From midnight they started coming," said he after the last coat had been settled on the back of a new owner. "All the coats were gone, but such a crowd remained, I picked out about 30 men and boys and gave them coats out of my regular stock."

Old Windjammer Sails On a Booming Wind

PORTLAND, Maine, Nov. 23 (AP)—The picturesque old windjammer, Edna Hoyt, last five-masted schooner in active service, slipped out past Portland Head today on a booming wind for which her captain, Robert Rickson, had "whistled" for a week.

She was bound for Barbados on a 3000-mile voyage with the first cargo of barrel shooks shipped from here to that port in 15 years.

The Edna Hoyt's big canvas was spread despite storm warnings ordered from Cape Hatteras to Eastport in advance of a gale moving up the coast.

Her veteran skipper had hoped for a northwest wind to drive her down the channel and safely offshore, but apparently determined today to move out despite a cross-wind blowing from the northeast.

Steady Painting Job

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Forty painters have begun the task of painting the entire girder system of the famous Sydney Harbour Bridge, a task that is estimated to take six years. As the paint on the bridge is now about six years old, except in some places where it has already been renewed, it is estimated that by the time the painters have completed their six years' work it will be time for them to begin all over again.

Neutrality Held Both as Road To And From Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 23—The pros and cons of the value of neutrality under the heading of "which road to peace?" constituted the fortnightly luncheon discussion of the Foreign Policy Association here today.

The speakers were Norman Thomas, titular Socialist leader in the United States, who declared the price of peace was "clearly the end of the capitalist-nationalist system to which war is native and appropriate," and Felix Morley, editor of the Washington Post, who saw a policy of mandatory neutrality so far from insuring peace for the United States that it would lead "straight to conditions of complete international anarchy."

Carried Further

Mr. Thomas held that America could keep out of war, but that its neutrality "should apply not only to belligerents, but to prospective belligerents," saying that "in a world of competing imperialists, it would be at least as possible to determine what the phrase 'prospective belligerents' means as to apply sanctions."

"Our neutrality should definitely include the imposition of an effective embargo not only on loans to belligerents or prospective belligerents and on the sales to them of arms and implements of war, but also on the sale of anything useful for war," he continued.

"Of course there are many borderline cases of things useful for either war or peace, like wheat and cotton, and here the principle ought to be that we would except from the embargo an amount equal to five or 10 years' average of peacetime trade prior to the war. It is quite true that a Mussolini might use some of this material for war purposes. If he did it long enough, he would invite the rebellion at home which is our main hope. . . .

Illogical Position

Mr. Morley decried as "completely illogical" the "extreme pacifist position on mandatory neutrality," taken by Mr. Thomas.

"The same people who used to cry 'law not war' are now busily urging complete nullification of all law in international relations," he said. "Neutrality toward violation of any law is nothing but condonation of that violation.

"The sanctions now in effect are nothing more than a matter of voluntary nonintercourse with the duly defined aggressor. They will not become sanctions of force unless American neutrality operates to bring a naval blockade of Italy. That development, which doubtless means war, is what mandatory neutrality advocates seem to desire.

Aims to Co-operate

"The pacific character of the present sanctions is their most important characteristic. . . . The present policy, which follows naturally from the past, aims to co-operate in effective, but still peaceful, penalties, so far as a curious and unholy trinity of isolationists, pacifists and traders in munitions will permit.

"Should the present effort of the League of Nations to uphold the sanctity of treaties be defeated, the resulting situation would be much worse than reversion to the conditions of 1913. Then there was at least a popular belief that international treaties ought to be observed. What threatens now is a permanent world disorder, in which it would be axiomatic that international engagements have no contractual value whatsoever. Such an outcome would erase the world 'disarmament' from the dictionary."

War Profits

As to the objection that his type of neutrality was unfair to the innocent nation, Mr. Thomas held there was "nothing ethically beautiful or admirable about letting Americans make profit out of war under pretext of aiding the innocent in the process of making profits. He admitted there was no complete and optimistic answer to its "practicability," but argued that "if we enter upon our neutrality program as a settled national policy before the prize of war trade gets too great, we may be in a position to impose upon ourselves such a self-denying ordinance as we cannot at a later date."

"The educational attempt itself will be invaluable in the struggle for peace which requires an understanding of the economic roots of war," he said. "We can make an immense case against the system which depends for its prosperity upon war between foreign nations, showing that in the end war profits are overbalanced by waste and confusion; that in them is no hope for a disintegrating system."

Model Ship of the Line Built in Actor's Leisure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PERTH, W. Aust.—To cater in high-class theatrical fare for the forthcoming annual Royal Show, the musical extravaganza, "White Horse Inn"—has arrived in Perth, and will present a season of entertainment. The principal comedian is Don Nicol, and after one of the first rehearsals he presented a surprise to visitors to the theater by immediately getting to work and setting in operation a miniature lathe and turning out by the dozen tiny wooden turrets and guns to mount on his model of a British ship of the line.

The model is designed to scale, and is being carved from plans forwarded to Mr. Nicol by a noted American model boat builder. A half year's effort has already been expanded on this 100-gun craft, of the 1690 period. Mr. Nicol carving a little daily from the solid cedar from which the hull is molded. Another five or six months will be required before the three-deck model has all its mountings completed and displayed as a finished job.

Propaganda Held Good and Bad And to Thrive on Ignorance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Librarians, those sentinels at the portals of expanding points of view, were told by Dr. W. H. Burton, University of Southern California professor of education, at their annual California Library Association meeting that propaganda, in itself, was not a "horrid word."

Rather, these keepers of facts and opinions were warned against the perversion of a method which has been and can still be used to good effect.

"Propaganda," the professor told the gathering on his campus recently, "in its broadest sense is the technique of influencing human action by the manipulation of representations."

List of Movements

Then followed a list of movements, such as charity drives, law enforcement, and kindness, which Professor Burton considered beneficial and commendable. But he made plain that the overwhelming use of propaganda was put to achieving ends not in accord with the greatest good to the greatest number.

Because of this pitfall, he preferred education rather than propaganda to shape public opinion. He declared propaganda "is distinguished from education in that it tries to lead or drive toward preconceived conclusions. True education presents facts and lets individuals draw their own conclusions.

"Propaganda may be true and desirable as well as untrue and undesirable. The common use of this weapon is mistaken, for it is not necessarily bad. Propaganda thrives on ignorance or lack of facts and the inability to think well. Its technique centers around taking advantage of ignorance and abuses of logic.

The Safeguards

"Safeguards against this ill effect are to know and recognize the technique and to have facts and some ability to think.

"Prominent methods of propaganda are suppression, distortion, diversion, and fabrication. Facts are suppressed, minimized, or exaggerated, as the end demands. Attention to the Italo-Ethiopian War has been diverted by Mussolini to cover up failure of his rule in aiding internal Italy. Probably the most deliberate fabrications of recent times are the lies charging the Germans with atrocities in Belgium during the World War.

"Propaganda isn't new, and did not start with the World War, as many believe. It is found in ancient civilizations. Napoleon subsidized London newspapers during the Napoleonic wars. During our own Civil War, 100 agents were sent to England to spread propaganda in favor of the North. Prior to our entry in the World War, $5,000,000 was spent in our own West to convince farmers that we ought to fight," Professor Burton declared in outlining instances of propaganda.

Pressure Groups

"The lobby and pressure groups at state and national capitals are the greatest menaces we have to democracy. Representing special interests, they insert themselves between the people and the people's representatives."

A nation must choose between two types of propaganda, Russia, for instance, he described as having a single agency telling the same thing, with no opposing groups, which cannot survive in a dictatorship. The other type is that which exists in the United States, he maintained, where conflicting propaganda is circulated by the several business or interest groups. In the latter it is up to the "survival of the fittest," Professor Burton said, deploring the fact that the test of fittest was more often money than public welfare.

Professor Burton concluded his discourse with a warning against interest groups whose name purports them to be one thing when actually they are something altogether different. As an example he told a story of the "Citizen's Non-Partisan League" in Nebraska, which several years ago attempted to defeat Senator Norris. "The league," he said, "purported to represent a popular uprising of voters. The attack made use of the mails, and the Federal Government stepped in to investigate on suspicion of misuse of the mails. It was found that the entire literature campaign was the work of two men, political opponents of Senator Norris."

What's Going On in the Arts

The Don Cossacks Again

AGAIN yesterday the Don Cossack Chorus filled Symphony Hall to the last square foot of standing space. True, the performance was a benefit; but they did the same thing last year without any such aid. Is not this remarkable, in a period when tickets are always available for a Kreisler recital, and when Hoffman plays in Jordan Hall? Certainly the element of novelty does not enter in; the Don Cossacks have been touring America for the last five years, and they are more popular now than in the beginning. Already they are planning another tour next season.

Showmanship undoubtedly has a great deal to do with their appeal. Their military dress and maneuvers, the commanding air of their diminutive leader, M. Jaroff, their extraordinary flexibility and precision of execution, especially in attack and release, their amazing dynamic range, the contrast of falsetto against basso profundo, the sudden alternations of pace, the long-held pianissimo notes, the sharp cries, the whistling—all these elements have a powerful theatrical appeal, and they are all exploited freely; sometimes, it must be confessed, at the expense of some of the sterner musical virtues, such as purity of tone and architectural line. These concerts are good shows.

The program of yesterday was made up mostly of familiar liturgical and folk pieces. The only novelty, we believe, was the "History in Song of S. Jaroff and his Don Cossack Chorus," by Schvedoff, a narrative chorus descriptive of the struggle and exile of the singers. The audience applauded this and the other items of the program with enthusiasm.

L. A. S.

John Whorf

AT Grace Horne's Gallery, 71 Newbury Street, there is an exhibition of aquarelles by John Whorf. The prolific water colorist seems to have a capacity which cannot be matched by any of the other exhibitors in these galleries, namely to fill three rooms with pictures. This is one occasion when the Grace Horne's Gallery surrenders all its space to one painter. The reason does not require probing. Mr. Whorf is one of the most popular painters in New England.

We make a point of space, for it is significant in this exhibition. If Mr. Whorf showed his work in one room, he would win admiration, for his talent can fill one room to overflowing, but it becomes dilute, spread over three. His tendency to favor derivation of a number of styles makes a good guessing game for the visitor. In the past people rather enjoyed checking off the list—this one Macknight, that one Sargent, the other Zorn, etc. This season Mr. Whorf has cut down his themes and variations. Some of the best pictures in the current display are done in the Sargentesque mode.

A great many aquarelles are ponderously atmospheric—either nocturnes or scenes of storm and darkness, in which very low-keyed colors predominate. Mr. Whorf has some shrewd ways of playing up the dramatics and inducing a sense of mystery. His literary bent finds outlet in these pictures, for they tell stories, some of them grim.

The newest direction, however, is toward simplicity. Mr. Whorf, living in Provincetown, has observed domestic scenes, such as a backyard spread with a line of laundry or fishermen on the job. For a time all the tricks and accents, all the heavy trappings of other water colors are abandoned for an agreeable, simple and eloquent spread of pigment. The very freedom from affectation is pleasant. In such aquarelles the artist will come to learn that something more than a few tricks of virtuosity is necessary to achieve results. To us this trend is a wholesome sign, something we have been looking for these many years.

D. A.

"What Shall We Dance About?"

SOME pathetic fallacies of modern dance in its experimental stages were enumerated by Doris Humphrey (Nov. 24) at the Pauline Chellis Studio, in her lecture, "What Shall We Dance About?"

For example:

American dancers essaying the Oriental, Spanish or other foreign forms in what can only be diluted "impressions." (This is not done by the moderns.)

Giving movement to inanimate objects, as putting feet on bananas or lumps of coal and tripping them about the stage.

Trying to impersonate a great elemental force like lightning, or imitating architectural shapes, as one might in Debussy's "Cathédrale Engloutie."

That type of symbolism which dresses a woman up in a flag, crowns her with stars and calls it Democracy, Liberty and so on.

The expression of the modern American dancer must come out of his own experience, enkindling in the audience an empathy that is born of its own similar experiences, actual or potential.

The new American dance sings of humanity, articulating through the human medium of movement and the human instrument, the body, the thoughts and emotions of mankind today, with special reference to the traits, customs and mental atmosphere of this nation.

"We dance the good life," said Miss Humphrey, "and when we dance the bad, it is only to exaggerate it for the purpose of its destruction."

This and much more Miss Humphrey disclosed in a brief talk, followed by invited questions from the audience and the ensuing discussions, lit by the speaker's ready humor. Her analyses of the components of movement—design in space; rhythms, dynamics—were illustrated by dance phrases. So comprehensive a subject, even in a single dancer's individual approach, requires a series of lectures.

In thus bringing the so mystifying modern dance to the closer scrutiny of the public, Pauline Chellis is doing a grand pioneering work. Other lecturers on this subject, to follow, are John Martin, dean of American dance critics, and Martha Graham, outstanding American dancer.

M. L.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair and warmer tonight and Tuesday; lowest temperature tonight in the lower 30's; gentle to moderate northwest to southwest winds.

Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont—Mostly cloudy and warmer tonight and Tuesday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and warmer tonight and Tuesday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Diminishing north and northwest winds becoming west or southwest late tonight; fair weather tonight and Tuesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	23	34	Minneapolis	26	48
Bermuda	62	72	New Orleans	48	56
Chicago	34	38	New York	26	38
Denver	34	48	Norfolk	36	42
Helena	26	46	Philadelphia	32	40
Jacksonville	40	48	St. Louis	36	44
Kansas City	40	52	San Francisco	50	58
Los Angeles	66	62	Washington	34	40
Miami	60	74			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Nov. 25.
B—Maximum, Nov. 24.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 10:49 p. m.; height, 8.5 feet.
Tuesday, 10:55 a. m.; height, 9.9 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:45 p. m.

Art Colony at Asheville

Plans are under way to establish a summer art colony at Asheville, N. C.

At Keith Memorial

©RKO-Radio Pictures

Ginger Rogers, Star of "In Person"

Women in Office Reverse Bad Name Of Village in Ohio

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio—The village of Linndale, near here, is almost a matriarchy.

Women dominate town affairs in a quiet but efficient way and the men seem to enjoy letting them do it. When "town meeting day" came around recently, the women, not satisfied with the way men had done the job in years previous, took matters into their own hands.

As a result, the mayor of the village, the clerk, the treasurer and two of the six council members are women.

The women have announced that they will elect women for marshal and constable too if the peace is not well kept, and if order and decency do not prevail.

"I used to be ashamed to claim this town as my home," said Mrs. Ethel Sotos, one of the new council women. "When I said I was from Linndale, people said, 'Oh, yes,' in a knowing sort of way, for they were thinking of the roadhouses and worse places for which our town was famous."

Now our mayor, Miss Anna Lackawitz, has cleaned everything all up. She has done it all quietly too, with no court business, or newspaper publicity.

She has put many men to work and she sends flowers and candy to shut-ins, and baskets to the poor. She works all day long in her office and is on call all night long. She never stops working."

The mayor is a slim, youthful blonde. She sits at a big old fashioned desk, which belonged to the original mayor of the village, George Linn, who gave his name to the town. And she doesn't pause for an interview but goes at once to the business at hand.

"She is much more businesslike than a man Mayor," some of the men of the village have to admit.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Museum of Fine Arts—Admission free. Open weekdays, 9 to 5, except Mondays; Sundays, 1 to 5. Exhibitions: American Pictorial Photography; Print Processes; Seventeenth Century Prints of Flowers; Lithographs by Bresdin and Redon; Wood Cuts by Hans Balding. Free guidance daily at 11 o'clock.

Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5, closed Sundays and holidays. Memorial exhibition in honor of Dr. Denman W. Ross; gifts to the museum from his collections and from his own work. Exhibition of early American and modern Steuben glass. Through Nov. 29.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum (Fenway Court)—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 10 to 4. Admission, 25 cents, music at 2:45; Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free, music at 2.

Bookshop for Boys and Girls—Exhibition of originals from the new children's books. Illustrators represented are Dorothy Lathrop, Wanda Gag, Helen Sewell, Grace Paull, Kate Seredy, Will James and Elizabeth Mackinstry.

Children's Museum of Boston, Jamaica Plain, Mass.—Open daily and on holidays, from 9 to 5; Sundays, 1:30 to 5. Exhibitions of oil paintings of Ethiopia, depicting the country and the people. Colorful jewelry, carving, inlaid ebony and marble, paintings on mica, and so forth, from India. Through November.

Copley Society—Paintings by Bertha D. Hoxie, through Nov. 29.

Doll & Richards—Pastels of flowers by Laura Coombs Hills. Through November. Etchings and dry points by Arthur William Heintzelman. Through Dec. 7. Water colors by Wm. M. Jewell.

Fine Arts Guild—Different technique of water colors and related mediums. Nov. 30.

Number Ten Gallery—Oils by E. Smith.

Boston Art Club—Exhibition of hunting scenes by Hoyland Bettinger; landscapes and still life by Bessy Creighton and Francis Newton. Also lithographs by John and Dorothy Gregory. Portraits by Mary Walker. Through November.

Goodman-Walker, Inc.—Exhibition by Piske Boyd.

Grace Horne Galleries—Exhibition by John Whorf. Through Dec. 7.

Guild of Boston Artists—Water colors of New England. Through Dec. 7.

Junior League—Modern furniture by Peter Kilham of Tekton and photographs by Eliot Porter.

Children's Art Center—Water colors by Francis Orville Libby. Through Dec. 15.

Foster Brothers—Exhibition by Timothy Cole.

Boston Public Library—Pewter by Pewter Collectors Club of America, Dec. 15.

Fine Arts Theater—Water colors by A. D'Amato, to Dec. 13.

Goodspeed's Book Shop—Etchings of Anders Zorn. Lithographs by George C. Wales.

Boston City Club—Charcoal and pencil drawings by Dwight Shepler. Through Dec. 2

Cambridge School of Architecture and Landscape Architecture—Exhibition of water colors by Samuel Hershey. Through November.

Vose Galleries—Recent portraits by John Lavalle.

[Art Exhibitions Are Listed in the Monitor Each Monday]

Papi Quits Opera Company

CHICAGO, Nov. 25 (AP)—Gennaro Papi, internationally-known maestro, has resigned as a conductor for the Chicago City Opera Company, and was the target of a double-barreled parting blast by officials of the company. A statement issued over the company's name declared Mr. Papi was unwilling to conduct opera in which American singers appeared.

Justice With Kindness Urged In Plea for Immigration Bill

Because Michael Hurling's case is significant of the U. S. Immigration Department's policies—protection to America but kindness to aliens—Mary H. Ward, local commissioner, today wished that Mr. Hurling could come back to Boston from the North Atlantic to tell his story.

Hurling is on board the S. S. Farnham today bound for Antwerp via Genoa. He was deported as an undesirable alien but that he was not sent back to Belgium without consideration from the immigration department is attested by Miss Ward's story.

Came From Belgium

"Michael Hurling came to this country from Belgium 38 years ago," she said. "He worked, was married but never became a citizen. Then he committed a crime and was sent to Sing Sing for five years. While he was in jail his wife passed on. When released, he was deported and his little son, born here, was estranged from him. He had no money to pay the boy's fare to Belgium. Immigration authorities could not legally help.

"Last September he stowed away on the S. S. Farnham at Antwerp, bound for Boston with coke. Michael Hurling wanted to see his son. Stowaways cannot land in the United States so Hurling came before a special board to plead his case. Legally the board had no jurisdiction except to deport him on the next boat. He was an undesirable alien. The board, however, gave him a short leave. The son, in Brooklyn, was sent for. Father and son, at the immigration station in East Boston, were given two holidays. Then the Farnham sailed with Hurling aboard.

Case After Case

"In this case Hurling unquestionably should have been deported," said Miss Ward. "We could have kept him from even seeing his son. I could account to you case after case where deserving families have been separated through just such circumstances and we of the immigration service could do nothing to help them, because of our unsuitable laws."

Miss Ward expressed a wish that this man could tell his story to Americans, first to dispel a certain public apathy toward the work of the immigration service, and secondly to break down any congressional barrier to a new immigration bill to be introduced to Congress at the next session.

Proof of Efforts

"Michael Hurling's story is an excellent proof of our efforts," Miss Ward said. "I wish Congress could hear this story and so understand our aims. If we could be so introduced in Congress our other stories which illustrate the hardships borne by aliens because of our current laws would convince our lawmakers of our present need. The new legislation would go through."

If the new immigration bill passes, Miss Ward explained, the department will have the right to exercise discretion in certain deportation cases in which extreme hardship is not justified. But also it will further the deportation of many alien criminals who have entered the country illegally.

Subject to Deportation

In detail this new bill, according to Miss Ward, will render violators of state narcotic laws subject to deportation as are violators of similar federal laws. Today alien criminals can be deported only if crimes of moral turpitude have been committed within five years of admission to the United States. If the new law is passed, such criminals may be dealt with irrespective of the time they have been admitted to the country.

Today the carrying of concealed weapons is not legal ground for deportation. "This enables many vicious racketeers," said Miss Ward, "to easily escape deportation." The new law would subject such aliens to deportation "if in the public interest."

New Legislation

"So you see," continued Miss Ward, "we in the immigration office need this legislation. It is in no sense legislation to aid criminals, as certain newspapers have charged. It can only have good results and it will promote justice for unfortunate aliens."

An example of how this new bill may further aid immigration enforcement without causing much discomfort to aliens and slowing up the service is exemplified in the following story which Miss Ward told:

"A Russian girl fled to Manchuria. There she met an American woman who agreed to finance her studies in this country. Later, the American withdrew her support and the girl could not continue. She married an American farmer. They had an American born child and were living happily in California when deportation proceedings were instituted against her because she had not maintained her student status.

Cannot Remain

"We cannot permit her to remain, and she cannot finance her journey to Manchuria and return. If she could do so, she would immediately be readmitted. In such cases the new bill will make it possible to adjust the status of the alien without the utterly unnecessary and often cruel formality of first requiring him to leave the country.

"Protection first, kindness next, is our motto," concluded Miss Ward. "I demand that every immigration worker in Boston shall be kind. For our workers are the first Americans that aliens meet. New legislation will double the effectiveness of our protective service, but it will also double our possibilities to be kind. That is why I hope the new bill passes."

Western Australia Students Vote For League Allegiance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PERTH W. Aust.—From time to time a ballot on topics of outstanding importance is taken on a voluntary basis by the students of the University of Western Australia.

The recent rapid developments pertaining to the prestige and power of the League of Nations has provided an interesting focal point for the exchange of views. The actual period after the issue of the questionnaire and the closing of the ballot was four days, and it is generally regarded as a definite indication of the trend of thought among 359 students. It follows in general the recent opinions garnered through a ballot conducted in England under the auspices of the British League of Nations Union. Strong allegiance to the fundamentals of the League of Nations is revealed.

Following is a partial list of the questions and the answers given:

	Yes	No
Do you regard the League of Nations as an obstacle to prevent war?	298	52
Should Australia remain a member of the League of Nations?	337	19
If one state insists on attacking another state, do you consider the other states should combine, to compel it to stop, by:		
(a) Economic and nonmilitary measures	311	38
(b) Military measures	96	236
(c) Military measures, if it appears that nonmilitary measures will be ineffective	275	43
In order to promote peace and international justice, would you support a policy of treaty revision, which might involve:		
(a) The direct international control of Australia's mandates	252	78
(b) The direct international control of Australia's migration policy	127	191
To enforce its policy should the League of Nations have at its command, an international police force?	188	127
Do you regard Australian and British rearmament:		
(a) As a safeguard against war?	169	148
(b) As an obstacle to peace?	168	152
Should armaments be reduced all round by international agreements?	313	32
Should national military and naval aircraft be abolished, by international agreement?	238	101
Should the manufacture and sale of armaments for private profit, be prohibited by international agreement?	318	32

It Could Happen *only* in Boston

Business men with bundles . . . going home with Thompson's Spa boxes under their arms . . . It's a phenomenon that always puzzles strangers. But it's well understood by Bostonians—especially as Thanksgiving approaches. Have you placed YOUR order yet?

Old-Time Thanksgiving Favorites

Ready to Take Home

Old Fashioned English Plum Pudding without sauce....70c With sauce....85c	
Mince Pie....65c	Fruit Cake (dark)....75c
Mince, Pumpkin or Squash Pies (Spa Special)....45c	Fruit Pound Cake (light) .80c
Orange Cake....50c	Apple Sauce Cake....30c
Ribbon Cake....55c	Doughnuts—sugar or plain (Doz.)....35c

Thompson's Spa Chocolates....lb., 75c to $1.25

NOTE—Telephone Lafayette 6600. Or order at any box-order counter. We suggest you place your order promptly.

"Tales of Old Boston"

TONIGHT—Sixty-pound Turkeys WHDH

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13-23 South St. 44 Temple Place 9-11 West St. 1417 Court Sq. 1 Washington St. 224 Tremont St. 109 Summer St. 151 Summer St.

Where Boston Business goes Home to Lunch

Facts Distorted By 'Red Hunters,' Paper Declares

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 — The Washington Post, conservatively inclined morning newspaper, struck back Nov. 23 at the promoters of the local public school "Red scare," citing in its editorial columns as evidence of "distortion" the fact that the "Red hunters" have included on its list of suspected authors William Henry Chamberlin.

The Post editorial stated that "Mr. Chamberlin, a well-known American newspaper correspondent, has written so critically of the Communist experiment that he is no longer allowed in Russia."

Chamberlin's Book

A book entitled "Soviet Russia" written by Mr. Chamberlin is one of a list now recommended to Washington high school students for information on the progress of the Communist experiment which is to be subjected to examination for suspected Communist teachings.

[Editor's Note—Mr. Chamberlin, for 12 years the Monitor's correspondent in Moscow and now this paper's chief correspondent in the Far East, has written three important works on Russia: "Soviet Russia: a Living Record and a History," a study of Communist policy and practice up to 1930; "Russia's Iron Age," a frank analysis of the short-comings of Communism as well as of its accomplishments up to 1935, and "The Russian Revolution," a scholarly history of the Soviet revolution from 1917 to 1921.

The objectivity of Mr. Chamberlin's writing has won him considerable disfavor among Communist sympathizers and a distinguished position among those seeking disinterested facts.]

Charge of Red Hunters

George E. Sullivan, chairman of a committee of the Federation of Citizens Associations declared publicly yesterday that "each and every one of these selected readings so recommended is by a well-known Communist writer and is in advocacy of Communism."

The situation in the capital is an outgrowth of a law passed by Congress—the official governing body of the District of Columbia—declaring that Communism might not be "taught" in the public schools.

The "Red scare" has been pressed by the local Hearst newspapers. So far it has succeeded in requiring all employees of the public school system to sign an affidavit each week declaring that they have never taught or advocated Communism before they are eligible to receive their pay check.

Suspect Books List

The second move is intended to prove such Communist teaching in the form of recommendation to students to read books on the suspect list. The list, now under examination, follows:

"An Introduction to American Civilization" and "Changing Civilizations in the Modern World," both by Harold Rugg, and "Modern History" by Carl L. Becker. The study will also embrace eight books recommended in the Becker text as supplementary reading. These are: "Soviet Russia" by W. H. Chamberlin; "Bolshevism: Practice and Theory" by Bertrand Russell; "How the Soviets Work" by H. N. Brailsford; "Life Under the Soviets" by Alexander Wicksteed; "Glimpses of the Soviet Republic" by Scott Nearing; "After Lenin" by M. Farbman; "Lenin" by V. Marcu; and "My Life" by L. Trotsky.

Hearst newspaper editorial pages throughout the country recently carried a lengthy quotation from one of Mr. Chamberlin's recent works which reproached liberals who condoned attacks on personal liberty in Russia. The quotation was used as an attack on communism.

Adelaide Library Gets Big Collection

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust. — A library comprising nearly 8000 volumes, including many classics, has been presented to the board of governors of the Public Library and Art Gallery by Lady Symon. It was bequeathed by Sir Josiah Symon who was an eminent King's Counsel, and leader of the South Australian bar for a considerable period.

The library was formerly in Lady Symon's home and it has been housed at the Public Library in a reproduction of the old setting. Selected by a wide and discriminating reader, it contains a valuable collection of the works and commentaries of Shakespeare, such as facsimilies of the first, second and third folios, and Halliwell-Phillips's edition of the plays in 16 volumes.

Another fine gift has just been made by several South Australians for university research. Miss Edith Bonython, daughter of Sir Langdon Boynthon, T. E. Barr Smith and Norman Darling have each given £5000, and it is expected that the Government will contribute £15,000 to form the nucleus of an institute for extended educational activities.

State College Freshmen Place Reading First

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Mass., Nov. 25—Freshmen at Massachusetts State College thoroughly agree with John Milton that "I was so allured to read that no recreation came to be more welcome." In a recent questionnaire of the entire class, 212 of the 329 freshmen listed reading as their favorite recreation.

Figures from the registrar's office show that tennis came second in popularity with 169 mentions. Dancing was a close third in popularity with 163. Then boating, the movies, motoring, swimming, fishing and the outdoor sports were listed in that order.

Shoe Manufacturers And Haverhill Unions In Dispute Over Pact

HAVERHILL, Mass., Nov. 25 (AP)—Proposals concerning the renewal of existing union contracts, which expire Dec. 31, today found shoe manufacturers and workers at loggerheads.

Anthony Liberato, chairman of the district council of the United Shoe and Leather Workers' Union, yesterday told 1000 shoe workers the manufacturers intended to split the workers apart by establishing company unions and recognizing the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.

The factory owners were employing those tactics, Mr. Liberato said, to avoid renewing an agreement with the Leather Workers' Union which demanded a 12½ per cent wage increase.

Fred L. Cooper, executive secretary of the Shoe Manufacturers' Board of Trade, denied any desire to divide the workers or establish company unions.

Renewal of existing agreements was held up, Mr. Cooper said, because the manufacturers believed the industry would not stand an increase and considered the union demand prohibitive.

Negotiations had broken down, he said, because the manufacturers saw no use in prolonging them until the unions offered more constructive suggestions.

Librarian Sees Rise In Student Reading

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif. — Students in the University of California take their studies more seriously than did their predecessors, according to a recent report of Dr. Peyton Hart, assistant university librarian. He based his belief upon an increase of 18.5 per cent in the circulation of library books for the first five weeks of the present fall semester, as compared with the same period of last year.

"This increase," he said, "cannot be explained by the growth of the student body, since enrollment figures in the College of Letters and Science amount to not more than 11 per cent."

Instead, Dr. Hart believed that students have a growing appreciation of the need for preparing themselves in order that they will be in a position to make the most of their opportunities upon graduation. The constant repetition by educators of the need of the world today for properly trained persons in all fields, is "bearing fruit," he says.

Boston Events

Tonight

Theaters

"GODS OF THE LIGHTNING" (Peabody Playhouse). Third and concluding play given by the Associated Actors. 8:30.

"KATYDID, SO WHAT?" (Copley). Mary Young presents her own play, in which she is the star as well as director. 8:30.

"GHOSTS" (Colonial). Alla Nazimova in Ibsen's play. 8:15.

"3 MEN ON A HORSE" (Plymouth). Hilarious farce constantly amusing, but marred by unnecessary vulgarities. 8:30.

Movies

BOSTON—Helen Twelvetrees and Donald Cook in "The Spanish Cape Mystery." 11:05 a. m., 1:57, 4:49, 7:51, 10:33. Stage: "La Vie Paree."

METROPOLITAN—Gary Cooper and Ann Harding in "Peter Ibbetson." A filming of George DuMaurier's classic. 11:21 a. m., 1:58, 4:48, 7:34, 10:22. Stage: Little Jack Little and his Columbia network orchestra. Elida Ballet. Sevitzky's orchestra.

MODERN—Lawrence Tibbett in "Metropolitan." 10:35 a. m., 1:20, 4:15, 7, 9:55. Also Will Rogers in "In Old Kentucky." 9:05, 11:30 a. m., 2:45, 5:30, 8:35.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—Miriam Hopkins in "Splendor," with Joel McCrea. Orpheum: 9:45 a. m. Both theaters: 11:25 a. m., 2:05, 4:45, 7:30, 10:10. Also "A Feather in Her Hat." Both theaters: 12:50, 3:35, 6:15, 8:55.

MAJESTIC—"Midsummer Night's Dream." 2:15 and 8:15.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — Claire Trevor and Ralph Bellamy in "Navy Wife." Fenway: 2, 4:42, 7:44, 10:06. Paramount: 9:15 a. m., 12:25, 2:10, 5:26, 8:23. Also "Show Them No Mercy." Fenway: 12:40, 3:22, 6:04, 8:46. Paramount: 10:34 a. m., 1:21, 4:08, 6:55, 9:42.

COOLIDGE CORNER—Charles Farrell and June Martel in "Fighting Youth." 2:05, 6:10, 8:10. Jane Withers in "This Is the Life." 3:50, 6:50, 10.

UPTOWN—"Hands Across the Table." 3:10, 6:36, 9:35. Also "Last Days of Pompeii." 1:15, 4:40, 8.

UNIVERSITY — "Last Days of Pompeii." 3:10, 6:20, 9:30. "Personal Maid's Secret." 2:05, 5:10, 8:20. Also "March of Time."

MEMORIAL—Ginger Rogers in a romantic comedy drama. "In Person." 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10. Also latest Pathe News reel.

FINE ARTS—"Legong." Balinese love story in technicolor. 2:05, 4:10, 6:15, 8:20, 10:25. "Wings Over Ethiopia." Also Mickey's Kangaroo. News reel.

EXETER—"I Live for Love." 1:55, 4:54, 7:50. "Broadway Melody of 1936." 3, 5:58, 8:55.

TREMONT—"White Parade." 10:30 a. m., 1:40, 5, 8:20. "The Bowery." 9, 11:55 a. m., 3:15, 6:30, 10.

SOUTH STATION—Latest issue of "March of Time." "Moll Moo Cow." "Basketball Technique." "Barnyard Babies." and travel picture. "Land of the Eagle."

Music

DORCHESTER ERA CONCERT—Orchestra, Albert Holmes, conductor. Dorchester Manor, 800 Morton Street. 8.

BACK BAY ERA CONCERT—Boston Civic Opera Orchestra and Chorus. Raffaele Martino, conductor. Boston Public Library, Copley Square. 8.

Other Events

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB—Ski class. Bring gymnasium clothes. Brimmer School gymnasium, 69 Brimmer Street, 7 and 8.

HOTEL KENMORE—Meeting of the Boston Club of Printing House Craftsmen. Address by "Chris" Stiedinger. 6:15.

ERA POPULAR LECTURE—"Youth, Backbone of a Nation," by John Crooks. Also East Boston Community Orchestra, Joseph Mazzarino, conductor, and film. East Boston Branch Library, 276 Meridian Street. 7:45.

FORD HALL FORUM—First meeting of Ford Hall Youth Forum. Address by Rennie Smith of England on "Youth Faces War." 8:15.

PRINTING TYPE FACE EXHIBIT—Babson Institute, Wellesley. 8:30 to 5 daily, except Saturdays and Sundays, through Dec. 1.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION — Program of book reviews and professional values of library conventions. Horticultural Hall. 7:30.

BUSINESS WOMEN'S LEAGUE — Dinner meeting, followed by illustrated lecture. Boston Y. W. C. A. 140 Clarendon Street. 6.

Tomorrow

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB—Talk on "Suggestions for the Library Upon a Desert Isle," by Miss Edna Bryan, librarian. 40 Beacon Street. 3.

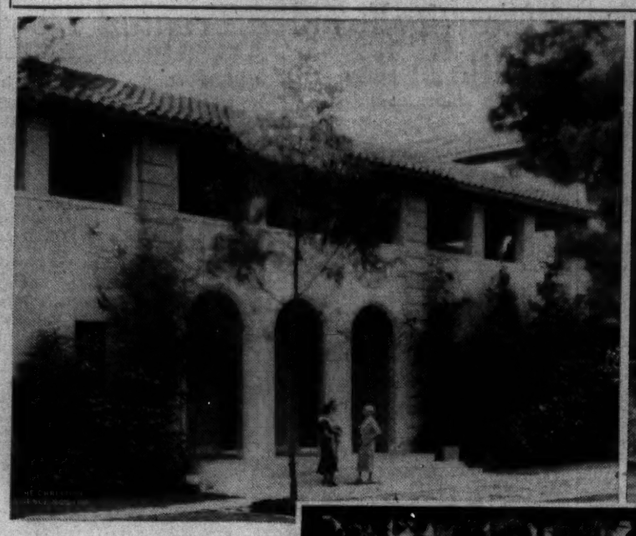
WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB — Talk on "The Pastime of Winter Window Gardening with Bulbs and Other Plants," by Mrs. Byron S. Permar. 46 Beacon Street. 2:30.

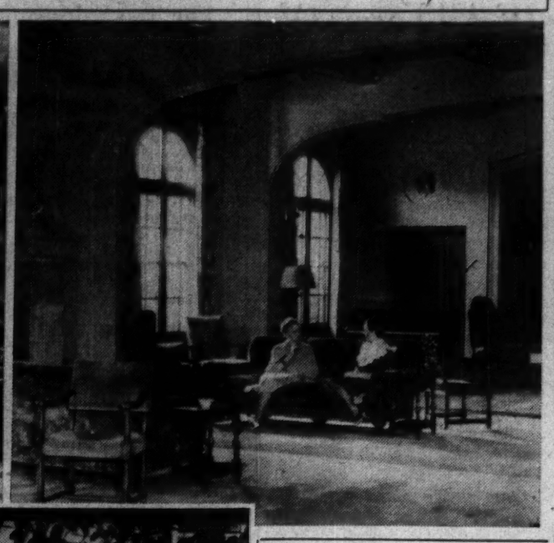
MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—"Modern Art" guidance tour by Miss Maginnis. 11.

BOSTON CITY CLUB—Annual meeting of the Kiwanis Club. Election of officers and directors. 12:15.

PROFESSIONAL WOMEN'S CLUB—Literature and Library Extension. Hotel Statler. 2:30.

Many Movie Stars First Glittered Here





Hollywood Studio Clubhouse

Upper Left—Front Appears Like a Mediterranean Villa. Upper Right—Living Room Lounge. Bottom—Patio Is in True Spanish Style

Movie Aspirants Find Cozy Home During Job Hunt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOLLYWOOD, Calif. — In the midst of the movie colony, yet foreign to its glamour and pretensions, reposes a haven, the Hollywood Studio Club, for 100 women, serious in their intent to launch a screen career.

From distant homes in this country and abroad have come many an ambitious girl to seek kleig-light fortune, abiding in the friendly atmosphere of the Y. W. C. A. affiliate until her path is decided.

Organized in 1916, the Hollywood Studio Club gained rapid support from motion picture leaders, who recognized it as a necessary and welcome shelter for struggling starlets.

Clubhouse Cost $250,000

Now it boasts a commodious clubhouse, built at a cost of nearly $250,000, of which only $5500 in mortgage lien is yet to be paid off.

It was in 1926 that the new building was dedicated, materializing the visions of the group of 20 girls who 10 years before had first met to read Ibsen together in the basement of a public library.

Affiliation with the Y. W. C. A. was gained at the outset, and it remains under the supervision of the national board. Efficient management by its resident advisers, however, has made the institution entirely supported from local funds.

Few Losses Incurred

Women have made it their home, and they number more than 1000 since the days of the 20-room temporary headquarters in an old colonial-type home. All have felt obligated for its protection, and back bills are few which have not been paid. Running expenses are met by board and room fees, ranging from $8 to $13 a week. Small yearly deficits are made up from generous donors, many of whom have contributed $500 apiece to earn "life memberships."

Harsh bookkeepers would class the sums written off each year from hard-pressed debtors, not yet "secure," as an out-and-out loss, but Miss Marjorie Williams, club manager, considers unpaid balances as part of an informal loan fund, bound to be returned in some form some day.

—Many Win Success

Of the hundreds of girls who have passed through the Mediterranean porticos of the two-story stucco clubhouse, more than one third have found their places in lines behind the camera. Secretaries to stars writers or producers, script girls for directors, interpreters, research workers, film cutters, writers of feature articles or publicity, hairdressers, costume designers, and cartoonists are most of the occupations which have opened up for those whom the camera's focus has not included.

Lately, radio and other forms of expression, including night-club assignments, have taken a goodly number of the willing membership, "waiting for a break."

Matrimony Claims Many

Matrimony has taken its share of the members. More than 100 have married since entering the club.

Almost all types of "extras" may be found among the personnel, who range from 18 to 35 years of age. Into featured parts have gone many, and of those who reach the heights, Maureen O'Sullivan, Dorothy Jordan, Virginia Sale, and Lita Chevret were once residents of the quiet retreat on the corner of Lodi Place and Lexington Avenue.

Self-improvement during "off-hours' has vied with recreation in the spacious quarters. Ping-pong, lounge and patio games have been overshadowed by tap dancing, voice training, and dramatic study. When the studio "call" comes, the members mean to be ready.

Prominent Women Help

The battle against unemployment, common to this group as to every other in recent years, is being successfully waged, Miss Williams advises, reporting continued interest on the part of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, one of the most active sponsors.

Assisting Miss Williams are Charles H. Christie and J. B. Irsfeld, with the help of the following: Mrs. Arthur S. Heineman, Mrs. Cecil B. DeMille, Miss Cora L. Tatham, Mrs. Willsie Martin, Mrs. Ella King Adams, Mrs. W. F. Callender, Miss Louise Dresser, Miss Mary Forbes, Mrs. James Gleason, Mrs. Jason Joy, Mrs. Harold Landreth, Miss Mary Pickford, Mrs. John S. Sanders, and Miss Lois Wilson.

Alaskan Relief Funds Cut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JUNEAU, Alaska—The FERA allocation for Alaska this year is $150,000 or about 30 per cent of last year's. The amount it is stated must do to handle all relief among white and native people this winter. Last winter between 2400 and 2500 cases were cared for. Already this year there are 2300 signed for relief.

Yale Congregation Hears Phelps On 'Scheme of Things'

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 25 (AP)—Prof. William Lyon Phelps urged a congregation of Yale students and alumni to believe in the survival of truth.

Speaking on "The Scheme of Things" at his annual address at Yale University public worship yesterday in Battell Chapel, Professor Phelps said:

"We all, no matter what our religious faith may be, believe in the survival of truth. But why? Why should truth survive error? Because it is in harmony with the scheme of things. . . . This is why as the day of a national election approaches, the lies increase inversely as the square of the distance."

He asserted that one of the best Christmas gifts the world ever received was Isaac Newton, who was born on Christmas Day, "because Newton gave us the great law of the universe, gravitation, though personally I find it difficult to forgive him for having invented calculus."

Legion Bans Bonus March

DES MOINES, Iowa, Nov. 25 (AP)—Ray Murphy, national commander of the American Legion, warned Legion men against another "bonus march" on Washington, which he said was advocated by Senator McAdoo at Los Angeles.

Canada's Motor Trade Aided By Accord With New Zealand

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Nov. 23—Trade totaling $10,000,000 between Canada and New Zealand is affected by the trade treaty which has been renewed and extended to July 31, 1936. About two-thirds of the total in trade is in Canada's favor.

Canadian exports to New Zealand have been increasing steadily from $3,608,500 in 1932 to 1934 to $7,344,765 in the year 1934-1935. In the last eight months alone these exports reached a total of $4,326,593—an increase of $800,000 from the corresponding six months of the previous year. Imports from New Zealand have also been increasing steadily, rising in the last two years from $969,704 to $2,534,678.

Revision on Motors

Automobiles represent the chief item of export from Canada and this item alone comes under revision in the new treaty. The change has been made in the New Zealand tariff with the aim of encouraging the assembling of cars in the island. The rates on separate parts shipped into New Zealand will be the same as those for assembled cars and trucks. New Zealand felt that the 5 per cent rate on unassembled cars of more than 75 per cent Canadian content was too low and, though the general trend of the changes is to lower the duty on high British content for unassembled cars, the 5 per cent rate was increased to 10. An important amendment is substituting the term "British content" for "Canadian content," thus enabling Canadian manufacturers to use materials from any part of the Empire to qualify for lower duties, instead of being confined exclusively to Canadian materials.

Other Changes

The new provision for automobile imports into New Zealand, taken at the instance of the island's Government, makes rather drastic changes in customs duty, said W. D. Euler, Canada's Minister for Trade and Commerce. These are explained as follows: With regard to unassembled vehicles, trucks and passenger cars, having 75 per cent or more of their value made up of British Empire material of labor, the rate will be 10 per cent ad valorem; with an Empire content between 65 per cent and 75 per cent the rate will be 12½ per cent ad valorem, and with less than 65 per cent Empire content it rises to 50 per cent ad valorem.

With regard to assembled passenger cars or trucks the new rate will be 25 per cent ad valorem when the Empire content is 75 per cent or more, otherwise 60 per cent ad valorem. These rates are also subject to the usual surtax of 22½ per cent of the duties.

In the negotiations for renewal of the treaty New Zealand complained that the preference given to Canadian commodities had been a blanket under which United States industries with branches in Canada had sought protection. The increase of British content will tend to encourage Canadian manufacturers to utilize more domestic labor and material in automobile construction.

Netherlands Builds Its Own Hollywood In Rural Setting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE—The Netherlands now has its own Hollywood.

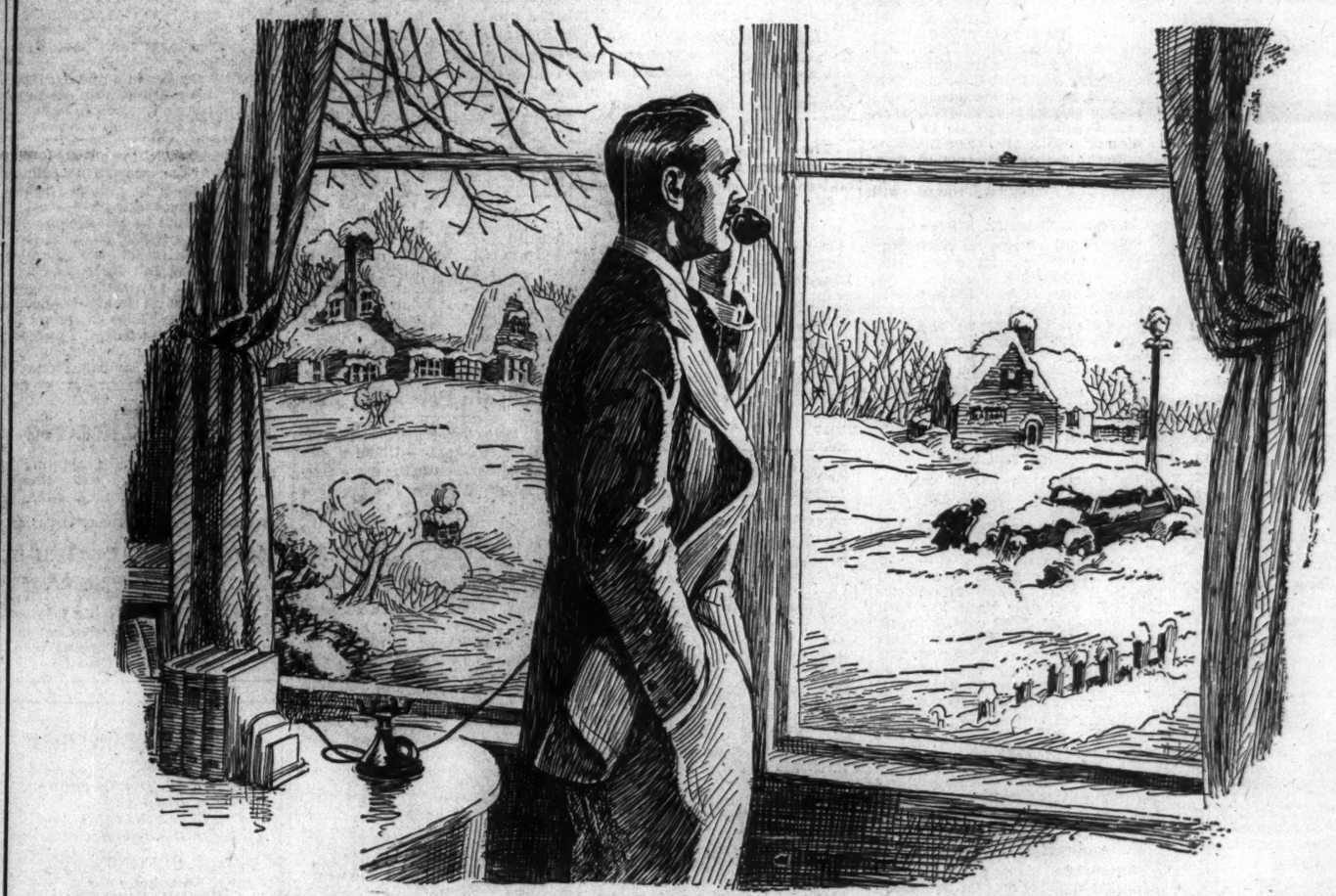
On the occasion of the celebrations of the fortieth anniversary of the invention of the improved cinematograph by Louis Lumière—who was brought over from France by airplane and fêted here—the Netherlands film city was officially inaugurated by Dr. H. C. J. H. Gelissen, Netherlands Minister of Commerce, Industry and Shipping.

Up until now the Netherlands film industry, although there are studios near Amsterdam and at Eindhoven, has not been very successful and films are criticized as somewhat amateurish.

The Hollywood near The Hague, however, on the grounds of an extensive country estate, some years ago the home of the late United States Minister, Dr. Diekema, has up-to-date equipment, considered here second to none in Europe. The newly-erected studios have been fitted out with the latest lighting, instruments, cameras and screen devices.

In this way it is expected to produce films of such outstanding merit that they may become a valuable export product.

Thanksgiving Day
A Real Old-Fashioned New England Dinner $2
Private Dining Rooms for Parties of 10 or More.
Served from Noon to 8 P. M. KEN. 2700
Hotel SOMERSET
Commonwealth Avenue, Boston



"Marooned . . . I Took to the Telephone"

It was a real old-fashioned snow storm. Since late the previous afternoon, snow, driven before the wind, had been piling into huge drifts. Now a blinding whiteness, beautiful under the morning sun, paralyzed transportation. Not a train moved, or would move, for hours. Street car tracks were obliterated. Busses struggled heavily, choked, and stalled.

In thousands of homes, thousands of people were revising their plans for the day—mostly by telephone. Business and social engagements were being cancelled or postponed. As one subscriber expressed it in a very pleasant letter, complimenting the service under such trying conditions: "Marooned away from my job, I followed my usual course and took to the telephone".

Probably the gentleman's family, if he had one, did likewise. His wife undoubtedly did her marketing by telephone, and very likely his children called their young friends to talk excitedly about the prospect of skiing and tobogganing.

That bright snowy morning, a telephone at home meant comfort and convenience to a degree quite impossible to estimate.

Always a Convenience

The snow storm of last January was an incident apart. But every day, regardless of seasons or weather, a telephone in the home saves time and inconvenience for every member of a household in dozens of little ways.

For Telephone Information

You can order a telephone, or obtain information about telephone service, in any one of three ways: In Person — By Telephone — By Mail.

If you wish to call your telephone business office from a public telephone, the call is free. Just ask the operator for "Telephone Business Office", and your nickel will be returned to you.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Naval Strength Of U. S. Set Close To British Level

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 — The Navy Department presented for the country's inspection Nov. 22 the fleet of war craft which the American delegation will figuratively carry in its pocket to London next week for bargaining with the other great naval powers of the world.

Latest figures compiled and made public at the department show America's naval might as a strong second and coming up fast to the British level, which in terms of modern and new ships, stands higher by the measure of two big battleships and a large cruiser, or about 100,000 tons.

Appointed to Attend

The complete list of the "full dress" delegation which the United States is sending to the London Naval Conference, was made public at the State Department this morning emphasizing by its composition the importance which is apparently attached in official quarters to the meetings.

The delegates are to be Norman H. Davis, chairman; William Phillips, Undersecretary of State, and Admiral William H. Standley, Chief of Operations of the U. S. Navy.

Advisers to the delegates will be Ray Atherton, counselor of the American Embassy at London, and Eugene Dooman of the division of Far Eastern Affairs of the State Department. Mr. Dooman is considered the State Department's first expert on Japanese affairs.

Authority and Reference

Technical assistants for the State Department will be Noel H. Field, division of Western European Affairs, and Samuel Reber, secretary of the American Legation at Berne, Switzerland. Mr. Field has been detailed for some months to preparatory work for the conference.

The navy's technical staff will consist of Capt. Royal E. Ingersoll, operations; Commander R. E. Schuirmann, authority on ordnance; Lieut. A. D. Ayrault, personal aide to Admiral Standley; and Lieut. J. R. Fulton.

R. Allen Haden, foreign service officer, is named secretary. David Key, assistant chief of the division of Current Information, will handle press relations.

In the Shipyards

Particularly significant to the coming deliberations is the revealed fact that the United States today leads the world by a wide margin in new naval construction. Shipyards are either building or under contract to build 86 new ships, totaling 283,159 tons. Britain has only 58 such new ships in sight, totaling 183,395 tons, while Japan lags far behind with 41 ships at 117,707 tons, or less than half in both number of ships and tonnage what the United States has.

Vessels Past Their Prime

Not only does the United States have the advantage in new construction, but it is far better off than the British in respect to old ships. For whereas England has 908,046 tons of ships which under terms of treaty are over age and to some extent out of date, the United States has only 353,400 tons of such aged ships. Japan, however, is in the strongest position in this respect, with only 100,582 tons of over-age ships.

Actual Ratio

If the size of the three largest navies is compared in terms of modern under age ships now in commission, plus the new ships under way, it appears that the United States is to all practical purposes equal to the British, having 1,014,660 tons, as compared with 1,163,633 for the British. In the same terms, the Japanese strength is 766,122 tons. While viewing the comparative strength in this light discounts the fact that many of the technically over-age ships are still serviceable in an emergency, these up to date and modern ships are the ones which the naval experts at London will reckon with in their efforts to achieve a new basis for naval limitation.

Should There Be a Race

The extent of relative American strength in these terms means both that the United States is not so utterly devoid of bargaining power as had been feared a few years ago by the big navy advocates, and also that its rate of expansion at the moment is such as to constitute an implied warning that refusal on the part of other powers to consider limitation will find the United States already well on the way in a possible naval race.

Increased Enlistment

Coincident with the publication here of the naval figures, President Roosevelt announced at Warm Springs that he had approved inclusion in the naval budget for next year of an increase of 4000 men in the enlisted strength of the navy, to enable it to man the new ships. During this past year there has been an increase of 11,000 men, bringing the total enlisted strength up from 82,500 a year ago to 93,500 now. The navy had asked for 6500 more to bring it to an even 100,000, but it would appear that Mr. Roosevelt has compromised between the admirals and the economy forces in the Administration at 4000.

At the same time, Mr. Roosevelt is reported as stating that the navy budget will not include provisions for the new battleship which the navy is so anxious to have.

Transporting the Delegates

Meanwhile plans were not yet finally completed here for the sailing of the American delegation due to the fact that no American ship is sailing at the proper time to get the delegates to London on Dec. 6, the date for the opening of the conference. It is expected they will be forced to sail on a foreign ship, despite the preference Congress has expressed on legislation that American diplomats always travel on American ships when they can be found.

Not One Relief Case, Texas County Boasts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Sarita, Texas

KENEDY COUNTY, of which Sarita is the county seat, claims a distinction in that nobody in the entire county ever has been on government relief—at least, not as a resident of Kenedy County.

It is recalled that a county relief chairman was appointed along with chairmen for other counties in Texas, but he never functioned as such because there was nothing for him to do. The citizens of Kenedy County take care of their own relief cases, if any.

The record of the county drew attention following the recent boast of Big Prairie, Ohio, that only one adult of its 200 or 300 inhabitants was on relief.

The population of all Kenedy County, with its 1335 square miles area, is only about 700. It is composed largely of the vast King and Kenedy ranch estates and the livestock industry provides employment for most of its eligible residents. Many of the latter are of Mexican extraction.

Centralization Of All Forms Of Relief Is Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 25—Relief in all its forms must be viewed as a single, permanent duty, of which unemployment is only one phase, and its administration must be centralized and co-ordinated. This opinion was expressed emphatically by nearly all the relief experts gathered on Nov. 20 at a hearing of the Legislative Committee to Investigate Public Relief in Pennsylvania. The hearing was held in the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel.

The Commonwealth, working with its local communities, should, it was agreed, establish an integrated system of public relief administration which would deal not only with unemployment, but with mothers' assistance, blind and old-age pensions, and other similar social security measures now operated by unco-ordinated agencies.

Deed for Relief

As a result of lack of co-ordination between local, state and federal relief, a total of some 78,000 families will require direct relief by Jan. 1 in Philadelphia, said Miss Dorothy C. Kahn, director of the Philadelphia County Emergency Relief Board.

Asked whether the desire to get off relief and to start work again is as strong as it used to be, Miss Kahn quoted the cases of many people in her experience who have so much preferred work in idleness that they have accepted WPA jobs, even where they earned less than they were previously getting from direct relief.

Philip C. Staples, former chairman of the relief board, and vice-president of the Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania, expressed doubt of the value of work relief.

Assails Work Relief

"As far as the moral effect of work relief is concerned," he said, "it is my opinion that it does more harm than good. You can't tell me that putting a pick in the hands of a banker and sending him out to dig ditches, will brace him up spiritually. As far as I am concerned, it would make me mad."

Eric H. Biddle, former state relief administrator attacked the WPA as "a fanatic relief program fantastically administered" and "webbed with politics."

"Work relief," Mr. Biddle declared, "is speciously described as a means of maintaining public morale. This is untrue because we all know the competitive urge of ability is the primary factor of all employment."

Centralization

He also urged centralized supervision of all relief in the Commonwealth.

Other speakers discussed the overlapping of WPA wages and of direct relief, in many cases. This duplication, it was said, sometimes continues for as long as six weeks. Miss Kahn declared that strenuous efforts have been made to adjust this situation, which she described as "unfair not only to those who have no work, but to the long-suffering taxpayers."

Discussing the preference of many unemployed people for WPA work, even when their wages are less than the amount received on direct relief, Dr. Ewan Clague explained: "Even though the wages are less than in private industry, and even possibly less than on direct relief, the job is secure and guaranteed until next July 1, at least."

Four Sources Find Signs of Recovery

(Continued from Page 1)

tion, machine-tool orders, electric power output, building contracts, bituminous coal production and rail shipments.

The marked pick-up in the building industry was also noted by the Federal Housing Administration which reported "a growing trend toward recovery in the building trades throughout the country" and predicted "unusual building activity during the spring and summer of 1936."

"Sustained activity of business at a level near the high point reached at the beginning of the year has been the outstanding fact in the economic situation during the first 10 months of 1935," said the Federal Reserve Board in its distinctively optimistic monthly business summary.

"Industrial activity and employment in the first 10 months of the year," it was reported, "have been at a level higher than in any of the four preceding years and about halfway between the lowest point of the depression and the 1929 level."

Benefits Are Widespread

The board said that the sustained increase in industrial activity had been accompanied by increased income for industrial workers and farmers, revival of the capital market, the largest volume of security flotations since 1930, larger corporation profits, expansion of bank loans and a steady growth of bank deposits.

Industrial production was recorded as back at 89 per cent of normal in September, but the volume of unemployment and the need for relief continued to be large. Employment, the board found, was substantially above the low point of the depression but considerably below the 1929 level. Factory pay rolls from January to September were reported as about 10 per cent larger than a year ago.

While it reported that excess bank reserves had been pushed above the $3,000,000,000 mark, the board paid little attention to the anxiety expressed in some quarters over the danger of credit inflation.

Warns of Industrial Boom

The organization which speaks for labor, however, issues a warning against an "industrial "boom" in the next few years, saying it may be followed by another depression more serious than the last. The federation sees the need for controlled industry and social planning, contending that "under proper control our industries could supply a steady stream of goods year after year sufficient for our needs.

"Our living standards," says the federation, "could be raised progressively in proportion with improving industrial techniques; we need not throw millions out of work every few years to create a shortage of goods so as to make profits."

An estimate that business profits have increased 78 per cent in the last two years while wages of workers have risen only 25 per cent in the last five years was made by the federation. At the present time, it was said, a huge shortage of durable goods such as houses, automobiles, and machinery, faces the country, yet A. F. of L. leaders predicted that this need probably will not be met until businessmen can make a profit in providing the items.

Jobs and Wages Up

"A gain of 2.2 per cent in factory employment brought the preliminary October employment index to the highest level since October, 1930, and the increase of 4.2 per cent in factory pay rolls raised the October pay roll index to the highest point recorded since March, 1931," the Secretary of Labor announced.

These gains, she said, have been exceeded in October of only two of the preceding 16 years. The change in the production schedule of automobiles accounted for a significant portion of the more-than-seasonal increase in factory employment and pay rolls.

Employment in the durable goods group rose 5.2 per cent in the month. In the nondurable goods industries, small declines in employment were reported, due largely to seasonal recessions.

Old Airplane Used For Tea Salesroom

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Southend, Eng.

NEW uses for old airplanes were suggested here in a recent court case.

A summons had been served on an airplane owner for setting up a temporary building without the consent of the local authority. The said temporary building was his airplane.

During the case it was revealed that the owner parked the plane in a field and sold teas from it during the summer.

When the magistrate asked whether the international situation had provided a market for the plane, the clerk declared:

"No, it has been converted into a motorcar—at least, part of it."

Court Upholds Paper In Quoting Police

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 25 (AP)—Federal Judge John D. Martin held that a newspaper is "quasi-privileged" in quoting police officers in the investigation of a crime, in an opinion dismissing a $15,000 libel suit brought against the Memphis Commercial Appeal.

The paper was sued on an article published last April, which quoted an officer as saying police were seeking a man for questioning.

The plaintiff charged he had no connection with the crime and had been damaged as a result of the published story.

Judge Martin said that newspapers might—and should—publish the names of persons police were seeking in connection with crime, so long as they did not wrongfully impute the crime to the person sought.

Western Australia's Circus Helps in Providing Jobs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PERTH, W. Aust. — Under a subdepartment known as the State Gardens Board, Western Australia has launched an attempt to cater to public amusement along circus lines. An elephant, buckjumping horses, and performing seals from the Perth Zoo provide the nucleus for the state "Barnum and Bailey" stunt.

A special arena has been added to the Zoo equipment for the presentation of performances when the organization is in the capital city. A high-class standard of entertainment is being a attempted, and a definite benefit seems to be the finding of an avenue of employment for a number of the erstwhile sustenance workers.

New Deal Theory Of Scarcity Found Futile in Results

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 25—Voicing strong opposition to any "economy of scarcity," the Committee on Relation of Government to Industry is out today with a report in which it declares that "the true abundant life can be supported only by an abundant production of the things that enrich the lives of all."

It is against any production restrictions, either in industry or agriculture, declaring them "obstructions to recovery," and recommends "vigorous opposition to any attempt by the Federal Government to regulate industrial wages and hours."

The report, which was made public by the National Association of Manufacturers, stresses that the time has come to appraise the situation and to "take counsel for the future on the basis of sound principle without the necessity of compromising or adopting expedients under the stress of emergency conditions."

"The cheaper a product can be produced, the cheaper it can be sold," the report continues. "The lower the selling price, the larger the number of people who will buy and use it.

Implies Federal Blindness

"The progressive relationship between low cost and low prices, increased consumption and increased production, and the certainty of its leading to increased employment and increased use of raw material is so simple and clear it should be entirely obvious to those who are directing the destiny of the nation.

"Instead, however, the Administration in many cases has chosen the opposite course, and by advocating policies, some of which have been enacted into law, that restrict production and increase costs, it has perpetrated the evils of unemployment.

"These restrictive policies and laws, together with the creation of an unstable financial outlook growing out of a rising national debt and an unbalanced budget, have given rise to three grave fears: the fear of inflation, the fear of hostile legislation and the fear of a change in our form of government envisioned by spokesmen for the Administration."

Opposes Work-Hour Control

The committee also goes on record against federal control of the hours of labor, since, it holds, such control "must inevitably lead to arbitrary, compulsory and progressive shortening of the work-week, coupled with an endeavor to preserve the weekly income of the wage-earners."

Share-Wealth a Fallacy

With regard to the share-the-wealth movement and the 30-hour week proposals, it finds that both are fallacious.

"The fallacy lies in assuming that because there are certain natural results of prosperity, we can achieve prosperity by legislating the result," it declares.

Eight proposals to industry are contained in the report. They are:

(1) Opposition to proposed arbitrary shortening of the hour-week.

(2) Opposition to the Ellenbogen Bill to set up a "little" National Recovery Administration for textiles, to the O'Mahoney Bill for controlling industry through a system of licenses to enter goods in interstate commerce and to the Walsh Government Control Bill to use federal funds to compel acceptance of regulations.

(3) A continuing campaign for repeal of the Wagner Labor Disputes Act.

Against Government in Business

4. Opposition to Federal use of corporate devises to enter into business operations save in rare cases.

5. Abandonment of the "unsound principles" underlying the share-the-wealth tax act.

6. Avoidance of extra-legal methods, "such as proposals enforce Federal regulations on local matters by barring use of the mails."

7. Repeal of the Guffey Coal Act.

8. Postponement of the effective date of the tax burdens of the Social Security Act "in order that the problems involved may be carefully and impartially considered, and only so much as the act preserved as careful study of the act shall indicate should be preserved."

The report will be submitted to the members of the National Association of Manufacturers and affiliated organizations throughout the country for review prior to consideration and adoption as the formal viewpoint of industry at the annual congress of American industry to be held here on Dec. 4 and 5.

Boy Who Turned Junk Into Cars Treated Royally Everywhere

Because of the automobile he built from junk, Richard Nicholson, the 13-year-old "Connecticut Yankee in California's Coast" was "royally entertained" by the City of San Diego, the Navy, and Edsel Ford. He told of the recognition given him as the result of his ingenuity in a letter to The Christian Science Monitor, which recently printed an article about him.

Living in Ramona, Calif., "Dick" first brought attention to himself when his première attempt, "The Car That Junk Built," was shown at the San Diego Exposition. Since then he has built two more fully equipped "running" models on his own assembly line.

When "Dick" was invited to bring his car to the exposition he had no license plates and was too young for a driver's license—but let him tell of his adventures since he entered the "automobile game":

Year to Build First Car

"From a small child," he writes, "I have always been interested in electricity and cars. It took me a year to build my first car, and when I was 12 I was given permission, in Ramona, to drive it.

"Since then I have driven it for a whole year—as I am 13 now.

"First the San Diego Sun got interested and during last Easter vacation gave me a wonderful week's vacation treat as a guest of San Diego. I was a guest of all the clubs in town. A street pass (driver's license) was given me. The navy took me one day as their guest.

"A President or a Prince could not be more royally entertained, dinners, etc. Then I was a guest of the exposition.

Met Henry Ford

"Believe me, when I came home I was tired but happy. Then the Ford officials heard about my car and made a special day in August for me to come down and invited some other boys—but they were 18, and not my age.

"Mr. Ford had arrived that day. He had his picture taken with me, and I had dinner with all the Ford officials.

"Since then I have completed two more model T's—a truck and a roadster. The Ford exposition officials have visited my workshop and I have driven (35 miles) from Ramona to San Diego in my new home-built roadster—Model T.

"I have installed a self-starter—batteries, electric lighting (driving at night) and wiring. Now I can build any make of a Ford car, and at putting on tires I am an expert.

"I have never traveled on a train and have never been out of San Diego County. I have received letters from President Roosevelt (secretary) congratulating me. Mr. Edsel Ford and officials also and even from our own 'Mickey Mouse' . . ."

"Sincerely yours,
"Richard Nicholson."

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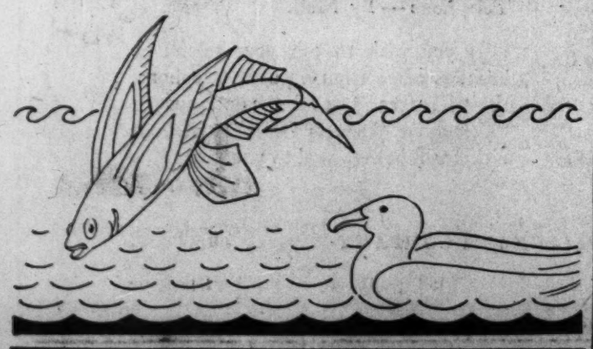

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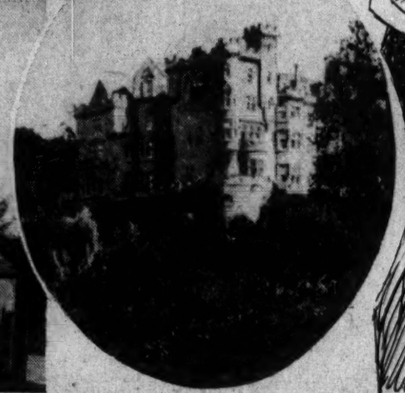
PALAIS ROYAL—THIRD FLOOR

Andrew Carnegie a Weaver of Linen but for the Steam Loom

One hundred years ago the great steel manufacturer and donor of libraries was born in a weaver's cottage in Dunfermline, Scotland. When steam looms superseded hand weaving, they drove his father to the United States and Andrew had to take up another trade.

By Janet Mabie

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor



Lower Left and Lower Center: From "The Life of Andrew Carnegie," by Burton J. Hendrick; Doubleday, Doran & Co., Publishers; Right: Copied by Staff Artist From "A Carnegie Anthology," by Margaret Barclay Wilson. Upper Left: Brown Brothers

Carnegie's Story Might Be Called From Cot to Castle

Upper Left—Andrew Carnegie's Residence in New York at Ninety-first Street and Fifth Avenue. Upper Right—The Steel Master Receives Scholastic Honors. Lower Left—The Weaver's Cottage in Dunfermline, Scotland, Where Andrew Carnegie Was Born, Nov. 25, 1835. Lower Right—Skibo Castle on Dornoch Firth, Where the Laird o' Skibo Passed Many of His Later Years

Leaning on the downslope of the corner of Moodie Street and Priory Lane, in Dufermline in Scotland there was a little gray cottage; a weaver's cottage where lived William and Margaret Carnegie; and in the attic of the little gray cottage, in 1835 a son was born whose name was really Andrew but whom they called Neag in the family, because he and a cousin had trouble pronouncing each other's names, and Neag was what Andrew Carnegie came to in the process.

Dunfermline was the center of the linen trade then. The eighteenth century Carnegies lived two miles down the road, south at Patiemuir, but as the linen trade grew, it moved to Dunfermline, and that was wher William, father of Andrew, elected to live.

Business Good at First

Business throve for William Carnegie, and he moved his family to a larger house down in Reid's Park, where he could have his four or five looms on the first floor, and the family could live on the upper floor.

When he was quite a little boy, young Andrew saw a map of America; it was on rollers, and it was about two feet square, and the family pored over it, looking to see if there was a place called Pittsburgh, for two of Mrs. Carnegie's sisters were settled there, and letters were always passing back and forth which said, "You should come out here; you would find it very interesting."

In those far days men itched for change, just as they do now. And so there must be change from hand to steam looms; and it was a change that was disastrous to the Carnegie family.

William Carnegie grew worried and apprehensive, and Margaret Carnegie briskly opened a shop in Moodie Street, and try as they all would, the Carnegies learned very clearly the meaning and nature of poverty.

All this—poverty, the terror of unemployment, the clutch of the laborer's circumstance—young Andrew made up his mind he was going to cure when he was a man.

The first penny he ever earned was paid him by the schoolmaster for reciting Burns' "Man Was Made to Mourn" before the class.

Carnegie's Start for America

The linen trade slumped more and more. Mrs. Carnegie's sisters in Pittsburgh were insistent that the United States was the place to come. In May, 1848, when Andrew was 13, the Carnegies sold their looms and furniture, and were £20 shy of what was needed to bring the family to the States. A good neighbor loaned them the sum, and they took the omnibus down the coal road to Charleston, and were rowed over to the Edinburgh steamer in the Firth of Forth.

When young Andrew came to say goodby to his beloved uncle it was a terrible time, and a sailor of the 800-ton Wiscasset had to take hold of the boy and pry him loose so the ship could sail. Sometime during the seven-weeks voyage, when young Andrew was feeling more cheerful, the sailor told him that, confidentially, he had never beheld such woe in all his years of following the sea.

Hard Pinch for the Carnegies

The immigration agents at New York thought the Carnegies should take the Erie Canal boat to Cleveland, thence down to Beaver, and it took them three weeks, but at last they were in Allegheny City, and had a weaver's shop in Rebecca Street where Mr. Carnegie made tablecloths; but when it came to selling them, people didn't come in sufficient numbers to buy, so he had to go out and peddle them as well.

And times were very lean again, and there was no keeping Mrs. Carnegie still but she must set to and bind shoes—which fortunately she had learned to do in her girlhood, and now did for as much as $4 a week; until late at night she would work away on shoes, with one of the children sitting at her knee, waxing thread and threading needles, while she sang to the little group all the gems of Scottish minstrelsy.

Andrew Becomes Bobbin Boy

At 13 young Andrew wanted to go to work. So he did. He got a place as bobbin boy in a cotton factory run by a Mr. Blackstock who paid him $1.20 a week for his work. John Hay, another manufacturer of bobbins, came along and offered him $2 a week to run the steam engine for him and fire the boiler. Young Carnegie's dreams were haunted at night by the remembrance that he knew nothing about steam or boilers, and something might happen, and the place be blown up.

John Hay had a bad time getting out his bills, and he asked young Carnegie if he could help him. He could and did, but then he heard that other places had a double entry system while Mr. Hay used only single entry; so Andrew and three friends went to Pittsburgh and learned the double entry system.

Becomes Telegraph Operator

A man named Brooks came along who was manager of the telegraph office, and he asked young Carnegie's uncle if he knew of a boy who could be a telegraph messenger. Andrew asked for the job and got it at $2.50 a week. He was delighted because it was a new world, filled with newspapers, pens, pencils and sunshine.

One day Mr. Brooks passed by young Andrew when he was paying off. Andrew thought he was fired. Then Mr. Brooks came back and paid him $13.50 instead of his usual salary of $11.25 a month, and he knew he hadn't failed.

There was a lazy operator who was glad to have the boy try to see if he could could take messages off the wire. Then there was a vacant post at Greensburgh, 30 miles distant, and the salary was $25 a month, and Mr. Brooks said Andrew Carnegie would be all right for the job.

One Time When He Lost Money

He was 17, and he wondered if anyone had ever earned so much as $25 a month before. A new superintendent of the division of the Pennsylvania Railroad offered him $35 as his clerk and operator.

He sent him to Altoona with the money for a pay roll, and Carnegie rode in the engine cab, and somehow he lost the package out; he asked the engineer if he would back the train up, and the engineer did, and they found the package on the fringe of a swift-running stream, and if it had fallen a few inches farther, the current would have caught it, and Carnegie would have been disgraced.

In 1861, Mr. Scott was Assistant Secretary of War, in charge of transportation, and after working for him, moving troops, young Carnegie grew very tired, and needed a rest, and could afford a vacation, so he took his mother to Scotland. And everything he wanted from life he had when they arrived in Scotland, and he heard his mother say, "Oh the broom! The broom!" as she looked at the yellow flowers of the Highlands.

A Place With Sir Walter

Coming back, Andrew Carnegie saw that wooden bridges for railroad use were doomed, and that iron would be used. The Pittsburgh Locomotive works were organized in 1866, and in 1906 shares that were issued at $100 were to be sold for $3000.

He and four friends organized a firm to build bridges of iron, each putting in $1250, and things were such a success that in 1877, for the fame that was his, Andrew Carnegie was given the freedom of Dunfermline,—and it was a great thing to him, because on the roll, there were only two names between Sir Walter Scott's and his.

In 1881 his mother laid the cornerstone of the first free library of many he was to give the world. The officials asked him what his coat of arms was, so it could be carved on the building, but he said he hadn't any, and just carve, "Let there be light."

She Didn't Want to but She Did

In 1886 his mother and his brother both passed on. But there was a friend to sustain him, a Miss Louise Whitfield, whose mother had let her ride in the park with young Carnegie. Of all the girls he knew he liked her best, but she didn't want to marry him, because he was rich and didn't need her, and she wanted to help her husband climb to fame.

But she married him in 1887, and they went to the Isle of Wight on their honeymoon. She saw pipers for the first time, and said if she were condemned to live on a lonely island with only one musical instrument to listen to, it would be the pipes; so Andrew Carnegie knew she belonged to Scotland as well as to him.

They took a house, and they wanted a piper to play for them, in the mornings, and before meals, and one came with fine refefences from Cluny McPherson and was engaged; and pretty soon Carnegie took Cluny Castle, much influenced in his decision by his piper, who had been born and raised there.

The Laird o' Skibo

And in March, 1897, the daughter Margaret was born, and Louise Carnegie said: "Now there is something you must do for me; we must have a home for this child, as we can't come to a house on a certain date, and leave it on a certain date, but must come and go as we please, with her." And so Skibo Castle was bought. And that was home.

Time passed. Andrew Carnegie became the head of an industrial empire. It came to him that the way to avoid labor troubles was to give men steady work and good earnings; high wages were well enough, but they were not enough. And as far back as 1914 he saw the eight-hour day coming too; and he got acquainted with the men who worked for him, for he said: "The better I know them, the better I like them; usually they have two virtues to my one, and labor is more generous than capital."

And he thought labor was helpless against capital, and that it was not capital that we need to guard, but helpless labor; capital decided that profits were insufficient, and shut up shop; capital had nothing to bother it, no change in food, clothing, housing; it was the workman who was tormented. And so Carnegie cultivated a tenderness for the poor and sometimes misguided though nearly always well-meaning laborers, which would fill his heart and soften it, and thereby soften theirs too.

When he had written "The Gospel of Wealth," he had to live up to its teachings, so he decided to stop struggling for any more money, and to spend his remaining years, attending to the wise distribution of what he had.

It has been said that "The gods can always find thread, for a web begun." And his "web begun" was threaded by such men as Dr. J. S. Billings, who helped him plan the $5,250,000 to be put into 68 branch libraries in New York, and 20 more in Brooklyn. And others helped him establish the Carnegie Institution in Washington; and still others the Mount Wilson Observatory.

Practiced What He Preached

ANDREW CARNEGIE, born poor in a cottage of Dunfermline, Scotland, who made hundreds of millions and gave most of it away, once said it would be a disgrace to die clutching undistributed wealth.

The "ironmaster's" fortune is still active for the benefit of nearly every country—opening doors of opportunity to the underprivileged, pushing back the frontiers of knowledge, furthering world peace.

Libraries

Carnegie libraries number 2811, with 835 of them abroad.

Research

The Carnegie Institution of Washington since 1910 has promoted advances in knowledge of astronomy, physics, chemistry, cosmic rays and a host of allied subjects. After aiding the Mount Wilson Observatory in California, with its 100-inch telescope, the institution is financing a new observatory near San Diego, to have a 200-inch telescope.

Education

The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching has given more than $25,000,000 to college professors as retirement pensions, or to their widows as pensions. Other funds aid a wide range of educational research.

Peace

Mr. Carnegie's vital interest in international peace is symbolized by the Hague Peace Palace, the Pan American Union in Washington and the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, with its many scholarships and related activities to promote friendship among nations.

Carnegie Fought Morgan And Result Was Great U. S. Steel Corporation

NEW YORK, Nov. 25 (AP)—Andrew Carnegie, famed for his benefactions, lives in the memory of Wall Street as the man who fought one of the nation's greatest corporate battles and won.

While hurrying financial district traders observed no rites on the one-hundredth anniversary of his birth today, his exploits may be recalled by the oldest members of the Rockefeller and Morgan clans.

Out of a clash in which John D. Rockefeller and J. P. Morgan matched wits with the Scottish bobbin boy grew the great United States Steel Corporation, first billion-dollar company in the nation.

After Carnegie entered the steel industry, he gathered around him a group of the finest executives in the business. Their Carnegie Corporation became skilled in pricing its products, expert in profiting from rebates on charges made for services by other corporations, and it weathered the fire of hot allegations blasted at many of its practices.

The Rockefeller interests wanted Carnegie Corporation. It was for sale—for $100,000,000 cash.

After much dickering, the deal fell through, not without acrimony, and Morgan sought to buy at a bargain price by building up competition to Carnegie products. The Scotsman fought back, hard and bitterly.

Morgan saw he could drive no bargain, but when, about 1901, Carnegie offered to sell for more than $492,000,000, Morgan snapped, "sold." The deal was closed with an exchange of securities.

Carnegie thus became the cornerstone of the billion dollar United States Steel Corporation, which today has a capacity of more than 40 per cent of the domestic production of steel ingots against some 13 per cent for the nearest competitor.

Hull Pays Honor to Carnegie For Promoting World Peace

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 (AP)—The devotion of Andrew Carnegie to the cause of peace was extolled today by Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

Speaking as chairman of the governing board of the Pan American Union, Secretary Hull told a special meeting of the board held to pay tribute to Carnegie on the 100th anniversary of his birth:

"Among the many high purposes to which Andrew Carnegie gave the best years of his life, the one which commanded his greatest enthusiasm and devotion, was the maintenance of peace throughout the world, but especially on the American continent.

"The establishment of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace is the outward expression of his dedication to this great cause."

Ambassador Felipe A. Espil of Argentina reviewed Carnegie's work as a delegate to the first Pan-American Conference in 1889 and his efforts to maintain peace in South and Central America in later years when not only this but European governments became involved in incidents with those nations.

Carnegie gave the Pan American Union its present magnificent building at the corner of Seventeenth Street and Constitution Avenue, N. W.

Carnegie and Rich Men Who Pass On Wealth Are Praised by Editor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 25 — Unmeasured praise of the wealth that gives to meet human needs featured an address by Douglas Southall Freeman, editor of the Richmond (Va.) News Leader and biographer of Robert E. Lee, here today at the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, The observances were held in Carnegie Music Hall, which, Mr. Freeman recalled, was raised by the steel master's beneficence.

Mr. Freeman saw today separated from the Nov. 25, 1835, when Andrew Carnegie was born in Dunfermline, Scot., by "something besides 100 years," declaring that the "revolution" expressed in the new United States tax laws "gives a special significance to the centenary."

"For these reasons it seems fitting that, instead of rehearsing the familiar details of the life of Andrew Carnegie, this address should review the stewardship of American wealth," he said.

"Is our tax legislation wise?" he asked. "Should the greater part of large estates be confiscated by government? In answering that question, let us admit at the very outset that if the American people will that there shall be no more great fortunes like those of Andrew Carnegie or John D. Rockefeller, they can have it so. . . ."

Mr. Freeman recalled that fortunes have been kept in America in few instances for three generations, but great industrial power has not been, and he posed the question that if the new tax law had been made operative in the time of President Grant, "which was in obvious ways analogous to our own," would the average man have been richer and his sons better educated and more cultured because there had been no Carnegies and no Rockefellers?

Fifty-four Americans made gifts in excess of $2,000,000 each between 1903 and 1928, exclusive of gifts to church activities, he said, adding that they amounted in the aggregate to about $1,525,000,000.

"That is to say," he continued, "less than threescore persons combined to give to the American people considerably more money than was expended by the government of the United States in any year of peace prior to the World War . . . In the case of Mr. Carnegie, he gave away 90 per cent of all he had . . .

"I think, too, the broad record will show that the aim of the American philanthropists has not been to protect their fortunes, but to equalize opportunity through education, to add to their nation's heritage of beauty, to alleviate human woe, to take the horror from illness and the financial burden from convalescence. . . ."

Mr. Freeman named a long list of men who had given large sums toward advancing the cultural life of the American people.

"But most of all today, on the centenary of his birth, I think of Mr. Carnegie," he said.

Carnegie Is Honored At Scot's Birthplace By Trustees of Funds

DUNFERMLINE, Scot., Nov. 25 (AP)—Men who are devoting their lives to the spending of the fortune left by Andrew Carnegie met here today to do honor to the famous benefactor on the centenary of his birth.

In a palatial $60,000 music hall, built by Carnegie money, they will review, at a banquet tonight, the use to which they have placed the millions earned by a man who was born in a humble weaver's cottage here.

Members of the four British Carnegie trusts will explain how, over a period of 30 odd years, a total of nearly $500,000,000 has been expended in philanthropic enterprise throughout the world.

Personal tribute to Mr. Carnegie is to be paid by Principal Sir George Adam Smith of Aberdeen University, who enjoyed a personal friendship with him, and by John Finley, associate editor of the New York Times. American appreciation of the life and work of the "prince of givers" is to be expressed by Mr. Finley.

To Dunfermline, situated on a steep slope, surrounded on three sides by Fife coal fields and on the fourth by the waters of the Firth of Forth, observance of the centenary is an event of greatest importance.

Dunfermline has benefited by the generosity of America's world-known "captain of industry" through a large public park, swimming pools, gymnasiums and recreation grounds, all provided by the wealth of a man who spent his boyhood in Dunfermline.

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Following the Huey Long Dictatorship in Louisiana—What?

(Continued from Page 1)

then be curtailed not only in Louisiana but wherever aggressive men absorb unwonted power after the model here.

Affects Entire Nation

"Louisiana's course becomes therefore of importance to all the country. Lapse from democracy anywhere threatens to provoke imitators."

At the election of Jan. 21—one of the most significant this section has seen since becoming American through sale by the French in 1803—Louisiana may well consider that other statement from the Declaration of Independence:

"Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Government long established should not be changed for light and transient causes."

Senator Long wrote his dictatorial laws largely to win elections and so to insure his hold on the power which had run away with him. The huge political machine he built is invested with the undemocratic advantages he invented.

Now on the Defensive

Dictatorship has shifted in the past two months to the defensive. The men who operate the machine today are more sensitive to public opinion than was their captain. The fire and drive characteristic of the Kingfish vanished with him.

Debate is now going on within the Long organization over the controversial laws. A militant, forceful set of party leaders insists upon clinging to the dictatorial legislation. Their stand is declared to represent the prevailing viewpoint. They would modify, if necessary, in some particulars, but defend the disputed measures as not dictatorial but so progressive as to be ahead of their times. Other noteworthy members of the Long machine are understood to be willing to repeal some or all of the laws.

Critics of the Long policies have consolidated a state-wide organization of their own. They have selected a ticket from Governor down to members of the Legislature, including also the United States senatorship, for which Senator Long would have been a candidate for re-election.

Appeal for restriction of state authority and restoration of adequate local government is founded partly on the conviction that "the best school of democracy and the best guarantee for its success is the practice of local self-government," as phrased by Byrce, the great student of American institutions.

Although equipped with better political doctrine, the opposition facing the Long system at the Democratic primary falls short in political resources.

Needs Public Awakening

Independent chiefs foresee success in the balloting which, under the one-party system has the effect of settling the administration for four years, only if they can stimulate a great upheaval of the people. Among obstacles befalling the campaign are these:

1. The weeks are few to achieve the radical overturn of popular sentiment necessary to send citizens swarming to the polls in a minor revolution.

2. There is no certainty that all the votes cast by the opposition will be counted, thanks to one of the dictatorial laws. This measure slashes away the historic protection given an opposition—it cancels the traditional right of all factions to be represented among the election officials. Foes of the the machine possess no legal standing at the polls.

Several weeks ago Gov. O. K. Allen, head of the Long faction, said both sides would be given representation at the election, but has given no explanation as to how this might be effected, nor done anything as yet. One parish (county) election board under local pressure has just promised equal representation of officials.

Machine Grinds Out Votes

3. The great political organization of Long office-holders will automatically deposit so many tens of thousands of ballots as to give the machine candidates an immense head start. This vote-getting combination is reputed the strongest state political outfit in the land. It is, of course, not unique with Louisiana, for spoils machines are familiar to politics.

4. On the other side the organization hastily placed together by the opposition presents a patchwork. It lacks that marvelous incentive to political inspiration—jobs. Here in New Orleans the talk is jobs, jobs, jobs. You can never guess until you get down into a campaign of the spoils politicians how much the jobs—the jobs of city hall clerks, janitors, street sweepers and garbage handlers—may have to do with democracy, freedom, independence and liberty.

Antimachine Group New

5. Leaders of the antimachine group are not intimately known through the State. Huey Long eclipsed everybody. He not only made himself exceptionally prominent, but he discouraged competition. The independents found it hard to locate candidates enjoying a state-wide reputation.

6. Pessimism and indifference persist among critics of the dictatorship. Discouragement is ingrained. Doubts of beating the machine go back before Senator Long to many years of shoddy government by spoils politicians in New Orleans and the State. The machine is always difficult to dislodge, as many cities know. The independents are also handicapped by lack of cash.

7. The public works, "share-the-wealth" doctrine and legislation of Huey Long furnish his followers with an alluring appeal to a portion of the population.

The Good Long Did

His excellent roads, making Louisiana fourth among the states in surfaced mileage, as well as his bridges in a region where bridges are more than ordinarily needed, are widely useful. Senator Long built one of the finest airports in the world at New Orleans, a big lakefront improvement adjacent, a handsome new State House, etc.

He extended public school education by giving the schools money that more conservative governors had previously not vouchsafed. He multiplied the buildings and income of the state university. He supplied free textbooks to all the schools. Senator Long also obtained new revenue for the State by extending the taxes on business and industry. He caused some lowering of public utility rates.

Heavy Tax on Industries

On the other side of the material ledger, new business stopped coming into the State. Laws were passed taxing Louisiana industry more heavily than business in the chief industrial states. Senator Long had to back up on several of his business tax laws. The State is not a rich one, and the Senator was charged with lavishness in his public works. "Rebates" from contractors doing some of the public improvements were disclosed, showing politics took its toll.

The Long Administration has carried on most of its campaign to date through local "share-the-wealth" societies in the rural sections.

An Uphill Path

As usual the path of a better democracy points uphill. Still the opposition to the state machine holds some advantages. Principally they are these:

1. Resentment against the dictatorship stirs many. The curtailing of self-government, the fear of reprisal spread through the State, the politicalizing of education, and the accumulation of unprecedented power by a single man—such tokens of a trend toward autocracy outweigh all the material improvements of roads, etc., many natives are convinced. Objection to the Long program has been not only hostile but militant in spots.

Have New Deal Support

2. Popularity of the Roosevelt Administration and of its laws accrues to the anti-Long faction, because of Huey Long's feud with the President and members of his cabinet. The opposition movement was started and carried through and the state ticket was selected by five Roosevelt congressmen working together. Two of them lead the opposition ticket. The AAA redounds to the assistance of the opposition.

3. Protests are resounding against the barrier which limits federal money coming into the state. Many millions are available for projects which would make a multitude of jobs. The unemployed see federal cash being distributed liberally through the rest of the country and skipping only Louisiana. Senator Long followed up his clashes with the Washington Administration by passing two sets of laws which have operated to discourage the spending of federal funds in his State.

Feared New Deal Cash

The Senator's object was to prevent federal money being used against him politically. Washington limited its cash, and many persons are now idle who would normally be engaged on federal work.

4. Antagonism to the "ring" of spoils politicians in New Orleans is traditionally virulent in rural Louisiana. The Long machine is now allied with the New Orleans "ring." There always has been hostility between the country and the big city. This friction is now accented. The questionable nature of an element of the Long organization in New Orleans has recently become more apparent, and is furthering criticism both within and without this city.

5. Exposure of graft and misuse of public funds through the income tax trials of several notables in the Long organization has lately given the public a glimpse of the workings of the political machine.

Cohesion Begins to Melt

6. The Long faction is not the unified disciplined army it was under Huey Long's leadership. Although holding together for this election, its split-up is predicted thereafter.

Despite discouragements, men have shouldered the burden of the opposition who have made sacrifices for this privilege, dubious as it may appear to them at times. There are among the independent leaders some who would rather have kept the political position and prestige they held rather than take the risk. They would have preferred to stay home—but when they felt there was rough work to do and the task was theirs, they went in.

Since Senator Long's passing the favorable and the unfortunate factors going into the makeup of his machine are more clearly recognizable. The Senator enlisted various substantial men and women as officials and advisers, as well as others without such esteem.

Able Men on Both Tickets

Candidates of ability are running on both tickets. The election, however, was taken out of the realm of personalities by the greater issue of dictatorship. A third candidate for Governor is making a minor race.

The dictatorial laws continue to operate during the campaign, aiding the State Administration which passed them and handicapping its opponents.

The most dubated item of the controversial legislation is the new election law. In past elections, Louisiana has seen astonishing episodes of vote fraud, even when all factions were permitted officials at the polls. The new law makes the State wonder what will happen when only one faction—and that of the big machine—is given all the officials.

Fair Election Is Promised

Fraud, of course, cannot be charged until it takes place, and Long spokesmen declare the election will be fair. Nevertheless, there is suspicion and anxiety throughout Louisiana.

Many districts, indeed a majority, have won reputations for honesty in tabulating the vote. Where honor has been habitual, no slump is expected. The danger of vote stealing comes where trickery has become proverbial. Large scale fraud in a small number of important communities will often suffice to turn a close election.

The sole hope of an honest election the opposition sees is that the people will so overwhelmingly demand a fair count that it must be given.

The second of the dictatorial laws boosting the Long ticket gives the state regime a remarkable control over the jobs of city employees.

Controls Municipal Jobs

Many a political "boss" in other localities has contented himself with the control of the police and patronage of a single city. The Long machine has carried spoils politics to the heights by supervising the political jobs of scores of cities.

A third dictatorial law, which has caused much unrest, authorizes the politicians at the Capitol to dismiss and replace public school teachers. While the state superintendent of public education has announced that this law is a dead letter, a source high in the statehouse councils disclosed it is being used indirectly. The law, he added, will not be altered. He contended that it meets the demands of local people who have protested their inability to remove ineffective teachers holding their jobs through local political preference.

The good which Senator Long did for Louisiana cannot be taken from his memory. As for the departures from democracy he indulged in, it is obvious they must be dealt with on their own merits, apart from personalities.

Comparison and Contrast

Judged by European standards of dictatorship, the rule of the Senator would have seemed soft. Compared with American traditions his regime became warped.

Louisiana, like many other later states, did not know first-hand the Declaration of Independence nor the American Revolution. This State was owned by the Spanish and French until after Washington had served as President and Jefferson had effected the Louisiana Purchase of 1803.

What Louisiana missed by not being with the original 13 states at the Declaration of Independence, it can make up in a way 160 years later by writing a new declaration for itself.

If the present opposition to unjust law is not sufficient, ultimately the pressure of America will push over the structure of dictatorial legislation heedlessly erected here.

Looking at Both Sides of the Long Rule

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Baton Rouge, La., Nov. 25

THE oldest and yet the newest issue in American government—political domination—is being battled over in Louisiana today as the State considers what to do with Huey P. Long's deviations from the ways of independence.

Dictatorship on the one hand is defended as nothing more than the general trend toward the centralization of power, a tendency evident in other states and marked in the Federal Government.

Democracy, on the other hand, is urged as a return to the traditional policy of local self-government, accompanied by subjugation of the extreme authority in the State built up by Huey Long.

As the rapidly moving sweep toward dictatorship has halted in the passing of Senator Long, the current toward democracy has become stronger. The division between the two policies is not so abrupt today, but remains clearly marked.

America's first vote on dictatorship comes at the Louisiana election two months from now.

The way the conflict is viewed by the most stalwart on either side is set forth in the following statements to the Monitor:

By Cleveland Dear

Candidate for Governor of Louisiana, key office in the State, on the independent ticket set up in opposition to the nominees of the Long organization

Our purpose is to repeal all of the dictatorial laws now in effect in Louisiana, to remove the threat of military domination, to restore local government, and to revive democracy in Louisiana.

Numerous laws have been passed in this State, which we intend to remove, concentrating an excess of power in the state administration.

We hope to restore democracy and the republican form of government guaranteed to each state by the Constitution of the United States.

That is the tremendous issue of this campaign.

I believe the people are going to rebel at the polls. In their hearts they are in revolt now.

Present conditions are hostile to the very conceptions of American government.

Our dictatorial regime has been created within the past two years, though heading toward it before. The January primary gives Louisiana its first chance to express its judgment—providing it is possible to obtain a fair enough vote, so as to constitute the election a decision of the people, and not merely of a fraction of partisans in a controlled election.

Our people must demand and see to it that they get a fair vote and a fair count at the polls.

The people of Louisiana are not going to live under the present extraordinary type of government. They will throw it off, I am confident, at the next election.

By a Long Organization Leader

The following declaration, made to the Monitor with the agreement that its source would remain anonymous, came from a Long official high in authority at the State House

Huey Long's laws were 10 to 20 years in advance of their time. They have been misunderstood; there is no necessity for change or repeal, except perhaps minor modifications. Louisiana is leading the nation as we interpret trends in giving state government more authority. This is the same process that has become more prominent in the Federal Government.

We believe that these so-called dictatorial laws are sound and if given a fair trial will be found satisfactory. The charge that the law giving us exclusive control of the polls will lead to fraud is untrue.

Previous election laws had proved unsatisfactory to all sides. It is impossible to eliminate all cheating by every faction, but there will be a fair count. The ballots will be tabulated in open sight of spectators as has been customary for years.

By extending state control over local public employees, local standards have been raised. If an employee is dismissed by his local chief for political or other reasons, the new law now gives the employee a chance to appeal to the state.

Likewise the laws requiring state approval for local borrowing have proved a safeguard to local government funds.

State supervision over public school expenditures is also wise and proper, since the state gives the schools so much of their money.

Nation's Leaders Insist for Rule Of the People

(Continued from Page 1)

temporary safety," said Benjamin Franklin, "deserve neither liberty nor safety."

We must keep government under our own control and not permit it to control us. We must combat the influence of organized, persistent, self-seeking minorities as well as those forms of massed madness which show themselves now and then among us, as recently in Louisiana. Remember always, Curran's great sentence—"Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

By Grace Morrison Poole

Dean of Stoneleigh College, Rye, N. H., and Former President of General Federation of Women's Clubs

The dangerously increasing tendency in this country for its citizens to follow blindly any spectacular leadership that comes along should make the women of these United States more acutely mindful of their civic responsibilities.

The very evident attempt throughout the world to discredit women's activities outside the home should rouse them everywhere to the necessity of asserting their rights to a part in the business, professional and political life of our country.

The right of self-government to live and succeed depends on the individual citizen who must be ever alert to the dangers of indifference and apathy. Democracy is just as seriously threatened today as it was from 1914 to 1918. May we be more successful in saving it now than we were then.

By Paul R. Kelty

Editor of The Oregonian, Portland, Ore.

There is need for a reaffirmation of the traditional principle of government of the people and by the people. There is too much of late in our national life and that of some of our states that smacks of a trend toward dictatorship. Such a trend marches softly now, as in the days when Rome was on its supine way to loss of its liberties. The advance is insidious.

When delegated authority confers for a time upon classes, or even upon masses, material benefits, people are lulled by it. They become inclined to delegate more and more of their control of government to the centralized authority that gives them largess. That is fatal to democracy.

There is need for the American people to proclaim that they intend to go on governing themselves.

By Salmon O. Levinson

Pioneer in Doctrine of Outlawry of War

A well-traditioned maxim of the law is—"hard cases make hard law."

In kindred manner hard times make for bad policies and harsh government. This tendency has been significantly manifest in the post-war world. Ignoring experience and common-sense, and wilfully blind to the real causes of the world's plight, the awful devastation and waste of the Great War and its inevitable aftermath, many nations in their desperation have abandoned all their ideals of freedom and liberal government. And, as if to escape the political responsibilities of free citizenry, or at least to try some change in an unprecedented depression, they have tolerated and even welcomed the reign of absolute dictatorship.

We Americans have been, and I fear, still are too smug in our ingrained confidence that we are somehow immune from this European menace; that *our* liberties are impregnably sacred, and that the "man on horseback" can never come to power here.

Yet have we not recently witnessed a real dictatorship in one of our sovereign states? And do we not see that love of power so grows by what it feeds on that, despite the death of the dictator himself, his henchmen are struggling with might and main to continue his rule? Strangely enough all this has been done in the face of our Constitution, which guarantees to every state of the Union a republican form of government. Thus liberty runs to license and unbridled license to general loss of liberty.

Nor is there anything new or progressive about a dictatorship government. It is as old as tyranny and as unprogressive as sin. It has acquired many euphemistic aliases: we hear the sweet-sounding titles of "totalitarian government," "authoritarian government," and of benevolent monarchy. They are all blood relations and they all rule by blood and iron.

Let us not be deceived by euphonious titles or ambitious men. Let us be worthy of our greatest inheritance, and vigilant to preserve it for ourselves and for posterity.

A distinguished statesman, Senator Gore of Oklahoma, who seems to have turned his physical blindness into extraordinary mental vision, some years ago uttered these apt and memorable words in the Senate:

"Let us beware lest in reaching for the stars we lose the gem at our feet."

Added comments by leaders of American thought on the question of dictatorship and self-government will be published tomorrow with the second article of the series, "After Huey Long—What?"

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)

For Sunday, Dec. 1

New England States

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, 10:45 a. m., WBSO, 920kc; also 10:45 a. m., and 7 p. m., W1XAL, 11.79mc.

Eastern States

New York

New York City—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc.

Central States

Illinois

Chicago—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WCFL, 970kc; W9XAA, 6.08mc.

Minnesota

Minneapolis — Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1090kc.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAY, 610kc.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFDM, 560kc.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc.

Oregon

Portland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KEX, 1180kc.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KJR, 970kc.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc.

Nationwide Vote Of Church Group Hits Armaments

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 25 — Overwhelming sentiment for a smaller army and navy, for government control of the munitions industry and for neutrality legislation that would amount, in effect, to national isolation is shown in the first returns, made public today, of a nationwide plebiscite on war and peace conducted by the Council of Social Action of the Congregational and Christian Churches.

Nine hundred thousand ballots were sent out by the council and returns received from 1120 churches, whose memberships have cast more than 90,000 votes. Returns from 100 of these churches, sending in 7653 ballots, have been analyzed and classified. The result, announced by Harold O. Hatcher, research director of the council, follows:

1. Support of any war which the United States Government may declare, 393.

2. Support of any war declared by the United States Government against an internationally recognized aggressor, 217.

3. Support only of a war declared by the United States Government after making utmost use of every agency for peace, 2847.

4. Support only of a war in which United States territory has been invaded, 2592.

5. Support of no war which the United States Government might declare, 1138.

In addition to the returns on these direct questions, the plebiscite showed a vote of 3505 against United States membership in the League of Nations, and 3361 for; for consultation with other nations in support of the Kellogg Pact and other possible agreements, 6163 for and 663 against; for national isolation through strict neutrality legislation, 3582 for and 2341 against; for more equal distribution of world resources and markets, 5500 for and 901 against; for a larger army, navy and air force, 2317 for and 4367 against; for abolition of compulsory military training, 4749 for and 2259 against, and for government control of the munition's industry, 6346 for and 546 against.

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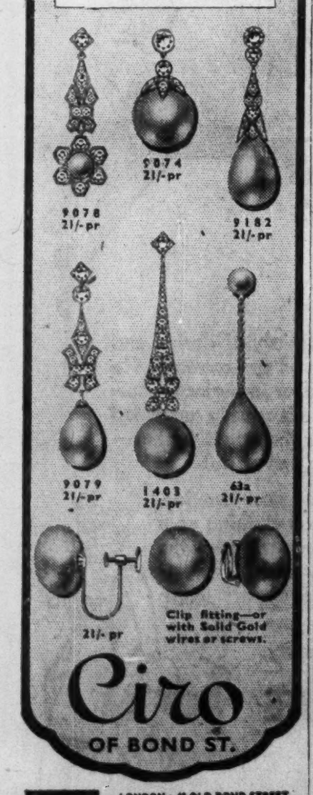

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Military Training For Every Filipino Planned by Quezon

MANILA, P. I., Nov. 25 (AP)—President Quezon laid a stringent national defense program before the first session of the Philippine Assembly today as the first measure it must pass.

In his opening address to the Assembly he demanded compulsory military training of all male Filipinos to guarantee permanent independence of the islands.

A comprehensive bill already had been filed with the Assembly requiring every man, woman and child to fight for the defense of the islands if they were attacked. The bill, which bore President Quezon's endorsement, also would conscript national resources.

Before it heard the President of the 10-day-old commonwealth the unicameral assembly unanimously elected Gil Montilla Speaker.

Objective Is Peace

In his first address to the Assembly, President Quezon proclaimed that "Our objective is a single one—peace—permanent peace!" and presented a comprehensive plan of national defense as the first piece of legislation.

"Our program of military development," said the new President, "must serve notice upon the world that the citizens of these islands are not to be subjugated; that the conquest of this nation cannot be accomplished short of utter destruction!"

Invoking as a first national principle that "no man has the right to enjoy the privileges and opportunities . . . of free institutions unless he simultaneously acknowledges his duty to defend with his property and with his life the government through which he acquires these opportunities," he added:

Military Training

"I propose its specific application to our peacetime task of preparation by requiring every citizen of suitable age and physique to undergo military training as an obligation to the state."

He further proposed a regular army of 19,000 enlisted men, including the existing constabulary, and a maximum strength of 1500 officers.

For the present, he said, there will be no Philippine navy, for reasons of economy.

"Naval strength," President Quezon said, "is expressed principally in terms of fighting ships each of which even in the small and auxiliary categories can be produced only at tremendous cost. It is manifestly impossible in the current state of our economic development to acquire a fleet that would offer even partially effective resistance to any navy worthy of the name."

By General MacArthur

President Quezon's military plan was understood to have been prepared by Gen. Douglas MacArthur, former chief of staff of the United States Army, and his staff. General MacArthur relinquished his post in Washington last month, and went to the islands to become the Philippine President's military adviser.

The defense plan was presented to the Assembly of 98 elected Filipinos in the form of a long and complex draft of legislation. It was understood that no other legislation will be undertaken until a national defense act is adopted.

In organization, the proposed defense plan was simple. The chief of staff would be selected by and directly responsible to the President, with the rank of cabinet secretary. Reserve units would be scattered through the islands in proportion to population. The national territory would be divided into military districts and subdistricts.

Training Periods

Training periods normally would extend over five and a half months, except for the regular army. Thereafter for 10 years each trainee would be required to undergo annually sufficient training to preserve efficiency.

"Under this system," said President Quezon, "we will have within 10 years hundreds of thousands of trained individuals and eventually practically the entire population will have had military service."

Compulsory service begins when the individual reaches 21.

Colonel Roosevelt Hits At Assertion by King

NEW YORK, Nov. 25 (AP)—In a letter to Manuel Quezon, newly-inaugurated president of the Philippine Commonwealth, Col. Theodore Roosevelt last night declared Congressional action to launch the islands as an independent state was motivated largely by a fear their protection might bring the United States into war.

Colonel Roosevelt, former governor of the islands, said his letter was intended to refute an inaugural address in which he quoted Senator William H. King (D) of Utah as assuring the islanders the United States always would be ready to protect them from other powers.

"As a matter of cold actuality," said Colonel Roosevelt, "the American people will not jeopardize their interests in the future for an independent Philippines any more than they will for any other nation, and most certainly would not engage in a war in their behalf unless the real interests of the United States were involved."

Preliminary Step to Authorized Version

Petition of Puritans to King James for Correction of Mistranslations Followed by Conference in 1604—Ablest Bible Scholars and Literary Authorities Chosen—Work Delayed by Lack of Funds

The Bible: Beacon Light of the World
Forty-Ninth of 54 Articles
By Albert F. Gilmore, Litt. D.
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

DURING the reign of Elizabeth, the Puritan movement had made headway despite the opposition of the Crown. Yet, as with all religious movements today, opposition and persecution then tended to unify and consolidate its adherents. And this was no less true with the movement to purify the Church of England in the sixteenth century than in the early days of Christianity. In questions of conscience, the human heart has stood against fearful odds.

When James the First was on his way to be crowned King, a petition purporting to represent the desire of a thousand clergymen was presented to him, asking that while the Conformists were at liberty to use whatever pleased them in the English Prayer Book, they, the Puritans, should be free to discard whatever appeared to them as based upon superstition arising from faulty translation, and therefore as misrepresenting true Christian doctrine. It seems today that these demands were just and of comparatively small importance. Moreover, the Puritans may have had some grounds for expecting liberal treatment at the hands of the new King.

James was known as a student of the Bible. He had translated parts of the Psalter and had written a paraphrase of the Apocalypse, of a nature that led Dr. Baikie to remark that it was "not the best evidence of his sanity on Bible questions." Be that as it may, a conference was called by the King at Hampton Court in January, 1604, ostensibly to consider the petition of the Puritans, but more probably, say some historians, to enable the proud King to exhibit his authority over matters ecclesiastical as well as secular.

Mistranslations Cited

Dr. John Reynolds, president of Corpus Christi College at Oxford, as spokesman for the petitioners, presented certain passages from both the Geneva and Bishops' Bibles as examples of mistranslation; and upon such false interpretations, he claimed, was the Prayer Book based.

No royal answer was made to the Puritans' request; but the King took occasion to deliver a rather violent speech in which he connected the Puritan movement with the Presbytery of Scotland, a movement which never failed to arouse his wrath. His address has been termed undignified and utterly lacking in the breadth of vision and sympathy befitting the ruler of a free people.

Yet the conference was not in vain. Although the King made no direct answer to the Puritans' petition, a seed was implanted in the kingly mind which later bore fruit in the form of the so-called "Authorized" Version of the Bible. In the translators' preface to this version the circumstances which apparently influenced James to provide for another translation of the Holy Scriptures are set forth: "For the very Historicall trueth is, that vpon the importunate petitions of the Puritanes, at his Maiesties comming to this Crowne, the Conference at Hampton Court hauing bene appointed for hearing these complaints: when by force of reason they were put off from all other grounds, they had recourse at the last to this shift, that they could not with good conscience subscribe to the Communion book since it maintained the Bible as it was there translated, which was as they said, a most corrupted translation. And although this was iudged to be but a very poore and emptie shift; yet euen hereupon did his Maiestie beginne to bethinke himselfe of the good that might ensue by a new translation, and presently after gaue order for this Translation which is presented vnto theee. Thus much to satisfie our scrupulous Brethren."

Ablest Scholars Summoned

A somewhat different account of the providings of that eventful day has come down to us from the pen of an observer, William Barlow, Dean of Chester. Because he was not in sympathy with the Puritan movement or the substance of the petition, he may be accepted as an impartial witness. He says regarding the presentation to the King of the Puritans' grieyances by Dr. Reynolds: "After that, he moued his Maiestie, that there might bee a newe *translation of the Bible*, because, those which were allowed in the raignes of *Henrie* the eight and Edward the sixt, were corrupt and not aunswerable to the truth of the Originall. . . . To which motion, there was, at the present, no gainsaying, the objections being triuall and old, and alreadie, in print, often aunswered; onely, my Lord of London well added, that if euery mans humour should be followed, there would be no ende of translating."

The King now set himself to provide the machinery for the carrying out of his great purpose. And he acted wisely, for he called the ablest Bible scholars, as well as men of known attainment in methods of literary composition. He saw the opportunity to do a popular and permanent piece of work for the Church and for all the people. There is no doubt that the enterprise made special appeal to him because of his own theological trend and experience in the study and translation of the Scriptures.

Printer Bought Translations

The list of translators chosen by the King included Anglican Churchmen, Puritans, and certain laymen who were eminent scholars—in all 54, although but 47, it appears, undertook the work. Among these, the work of translation was apportioned.

The list included Bishops, professors at Oxford and Cambridge, archdeacons, rectors, and professors of Greek and Hebrew. Dr. Reynolds, who presented the case at the Hampton Court Conference, and Dr. George Abbot, Archbishop of Canterbury, were included in the number. But because the money to pay the committee and provide for expenses was not forthcoming, the work was delayed for nearly three years, and during the period, Dr. Lively, professor of Hebrew at Cambridge, one of the best-equipped scholars, succumbed to illness.

The methods by which the funds were finally attained are not clearly understood. Dr. Baikie says that but for the fact of one piece of evidence which remains to us, the means by which the funds were provided would parallel in mystery the feeding of Elijah by the ravens. And the one piece of evidence is to the effect, as worded by William Ball, that Robert Barker, printer, paid £3500 for the corrected translations, which transaction made him owner and publisher of the work.

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Massachusetts
Boston (The Mother Church): Church Edifice, Norway, Falmouth, and St. Paul Streets, 7:45 p. m., Dec. 2.
Michigan
Detroit (First Church): Church Edifice, Cass and Hancock Avenues, 8 p. m., Dec. 6.
Grosse Pointe (auspices Sixth Church, Detroit): Grosse Pointe High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Dec. 2.
Minnesota
St. Paul (Third Church): Masonic Temple, Auditorium, 996 East Seventh Street, 3 p. m., and 8 p. m., Dec. 1.
Missouri
Maryville: Church Edifice, 206 South Main Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 5.
Nebraska
Lincoln: Church Edifice, Twelfth and L Streets, 8 p. m., Dec. 6.
Weeping Water: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Dec. 6.
New Jersey
Highland Park (auspices First Church, New Brunswick): Franklin Junior High School, North Fifth Avenue, 3:15 p. m., Dec. 1.
Montclair: Montclair High School, Park and Chestnut Streets, 8:30 p. m., Dec. 2.
New York
Baldwin: Baldwin High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Dec. 1.
Briarcliff Manor (auspices First Church, Pleasantville): Briarcliff High School, 3:15 p. m., Dec. 1.
Elmhurst: Masonic Temple, 87-11 Whitney Avenue, 3:30 p. m., Dec. 1.
New Rochelle: Woman's Club Auditorium, 50 Lockwood Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 3.
New York (Second Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West and Sixty-eighth Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 2. Radiocast Station WMCA. 570 kilocycles.
New York (Third Church): Church Edifice, Park Avenue and Sixty-third Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 6.
New York (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 9 East Forty-third Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 3.
New York (Eighth Church): Loew's Theater, 168 East Seventy-second Street, 10:30 a. m., Dec. 7.
New York (Thirteenth Church): Loew's Theater, Broadway at Eighty-third Street, 10:30 a. m., Dec. 5.
Port Washington: Flower Hill Hall, 12 Haven Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 1.
Poughkeepsie (First Church): Poughkeepsie High School, Sorth Hamilton Street 3 p. m., Dec. 1.
North Carolina
Charlotte: Elizabeth School Auditorium, Park Drive and Independence Park, 8 p. m., Dec. 5.
Ohio
Akron (First Church): Goodyear Theater, East Market Street at Goodyear Avenue 8:15 p. m., Dec. 3.
Columbus (Organization at Ohio State University): University Hall, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 6.
Norwood: Norwood High School Auditorium, 3:15 p. m., Dec. 1.
Toledo (Second Church): The New Coliseum, Ashland Avenue at Bancroft Street, 3:30 p. m., Dec. 1.
Oklahoma
Bartlesville: Civic Center, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 1.
Ponca City: City Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 3.
Tulsa (Second Church): Convention Hall, Boulder and Brady Streets, 3 p. m., Dec. 1.
Pennsylvania
Harrisburg: Church Edifice, Front and Woodbine Streets, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 2.
Philadelphia (Second Church): Church Edifice, 5443 Greene Street, Germantown, 8 p. m., Dec. 5.
Texas
Vernon: High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Dec. 1.
Washington
Spokane (First Church): Masonic Temple, Auditorium, 8 p. m., Dec. 6.
Wisconsin
Milwaukee (First Church): Church Edifice, 1451 North Prospect Avenue, 8 p. m., Dec 6

Guides for Radio Enthusiasts In Field of Shortwaves Issued

Two of perhaps the most important manuals of shortwave activities arrived on the desks of many radio editors in the United States last week, hot from the printers. They were the official government shortwave call book, "World Shortwave Radiophone Transmitters" and "The Radio Amateurs Handbook."

The first book is important to owners of all-wave sets since it imparts a layman's knowledge of shortwaves. The second book is a manual for the experts or for the amateur radio station operator.

The growing acceptance of all-wave receivers by the listening public which began last year emphasized the need of a good shortwave call book. Last year the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce undertook such a call book merely as a "trial balloon." Heartened by results the bureau revised the book and has attempted this year to make it even more useful to shortwave listeners. The revised 1936 call book contains a complete list of shortwave stations of the world using voice transmission.

As aids in enabling new listeners to identify world shortwave stations the manual lists among other things a number of characteristic station announcements. It contains a geographical list of stations, provides a reading list upon shortwave and allied subjects and has a chart of call letter assignments by nations. A time zone map is included, and, finally, the major list of all shortwave stations in the order of their ascending frequencies. It may be obtained from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce at Washington, D. C., at a cost of 25 cents.

* * *

The Radio Amateurs Handbook is by its title a vertiable encyclopedia for "ham," or amateur radio station operators. The 1936 edition, which costs one dollar, is published by the American Radio Relay League, West Hartford, Conn. It is a completely revised and greatly enlarged successor to 12 earlier editions. The Handbook has become a textbook for radio schools and is a practical manual for radio technicians.

The following table lists some shortwave features from relay stations of the world:

Tuesday, Nov. 26

Boston—6 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.5m (11.79mc).
London—5:55 p. m.—"The Empirates." A concert party. GSC, 31.3m. (9580kc.). GSB, 31.5m. (9150kc.), GSL, 49.1m (6110kc.), or GSA, 49.5m. (6050kc.).
Caracas, Venezuela—7:30 p. m.—Typical Venezuelan music. YV3RC 51.7m. (5800kc.).
Berlin—7:30 p. m.—A musical journey from the Rhine to the Danube. DJC, 49.8m. (6020kc.).
Paris—7:45 p. m.—Judiciary Chronicle—M. Delmont. FYA, 25.6m. (11,710kc.).
London—10 p. m.—Echoes of street life of old London. GSC, 31.3m. (9580kc.), or GSL, 49.1m. (6110kc.)

Wednesday, Nov. 27

Boston—6 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.8m. (11.79mc.).
Caracas, Venezuela—7:30 p. m.—Don Timoteo—Comic Tales. YV2RC, 51.7m. (5800kc.).
Berlin—7:30 p. m.—New German Compositions. DJC, 49.8m. (6020kc.).
London—7:35 p. m.—Regimental Marches. The Band of H. M. Coldstream Guards. GSC, 31.3m. (9580kc.), GSB, 31.5m. (9510kc.), GSL, 49.1m. (6110kc.), or GSA, 49.5m. (6050kc.).
Toronto—9 p. m.—"Premiere at Nine," original musical comedy. CRCX, 49.2m. (6090kc.)

Thursday, Nov. 28

Schenectady—2:45 p. m.—Pete Mack's Mooseikers. W2XAD, 19.8m (15,400kc).
London—6 p. m.—"The Wedding." A farce. GSC, 31.3m (9580kc), GSB, 31.5m (9510kc), GSL, 49.1m (6110kc), or GSA, 49.5m (6050kc).
Boston—6 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.8m (11.79m).
Berlin—6 p. m.—A program in honor of Thanksgiving Day in the United States. DJC, 49.8m (6020kc).
Madrid—7 p. m.—Program for English-speaking countries. EAQ, 30.5m (9870kc).

Friday, Nov. 29

Rome—6 p. m.—"Talking with Sovereigns and Heads of States in Thirty Years of Journalism." Salvatore Cortesi, former Italian correspondent of the Associated Press. Opera "LeMaschere," by Pietro Mascagni, conducted by the composer. 2RO, 31.1m (9645kc).
Boston—6 p. m. "The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.8m (11.79mc).
London—7 p. m.—Some suggestions for the listener's bookshelf, by Eric Gillett GSC, 31.3m (9580kc), GSB, 31.5m (9510kc), GSL, 49.1m (6110kc), or GSA, 49.5m (6050kc).
Berlin—7:30 p. m.—Concert of Light Music. DJC, 49.8m (6020kc).
Halifax, N. S.—9 p. m.—"Anything Goes"—musical variety with orchestra, directed by Marjorie Payne. CJRO, Winnipeg, 48.78m (6150kc), CJRX, 25.60m (11,730kc).
Caracas, Venezuela—9 p. m.—Familia Buche y Plums—Family Life. YV2RC, 51.7m (5800kc).

Saturday, Nov. 30

Geneva—5:30 p. m.—League of Nations—"Italo-Ethiopian Peace Overtures." HBL, 31.2m (9650kc).
London—6 p. m.—Scottish program to celebrate St. Andrew's Day, Pipe-Major McIntosh, soloist. Followed by talk "St. Andrew's Day." GSC, 31.3m (9580kc), GSB, 31.5m (9510kc), GSL, 49.1m (6110kc), or GSA, 49.5m (6050kc).
Berlin—6 p. m.—"The Love School." A Musical Play for Broadcasting, by A. Treumann-Meite, written to the music by Franz von Suppe. DJC, 49.8m (6020kc).
Berlin—7:30 p. m.—Music by the Reichswehr Band. DJC, 49.8m (6020kc).
London—10 p. m.—Scottish Dance Music in honor of St. Andrew's Day. The Glasgow Caledonian Strathspey and Reel Society. Followed by a broadcast direct from Edinburgh Castle. GSC, 31.3m (9580kc), or GSL, 49.1m (6110kc).
Ottawa—11.30 p. m.—"The Northern Messenger" messages to far northern outposts of Canada. VE9DN, 49.9m (6005kc), CJRO, 48.7m (6150kc).

Sunday, Dec. 1

New York City—3 p. m.—New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra. W2XE, 19.63m (15.27mc).
Boston—5:45 p. m.—"The World's Week"; dramatized news review by Rex Miller, W1XAL, 25.5m. (11.79mc).
London—6:30 p. m.—Carnegie Centenary at the Cathedral, Dornoch (Church of Scotland). GSC, 31.3m (9580kc), GSB, 31.5m (9510kc), GSL, 49.1m (6110kc), or GSA, 49.5m (6050kc).
Halifax, N. S.—6:30 p. m.—Commentary on world events by Dr. H. L. Stewart. CJRO, Winnipeg, 48.78m (6150kc), CJRX, 25.60m (11,720kc).
London—7 p. m.—Songs of London. GSC, 31.3m (9580kc), GSB, 31.5m (9510kc), GSL, 49.1m (6110kc), or GSA, 49.5m (6050kc).
Cologne—7:30 p. m.—"Chimes of peace shall first resound." A radio suite on the Casting of the Olympic Bell. DJC, Berlin, 49.8m (6020kc).
Paris—7:15 p. m.—Review of Reviews. FYA, 25.6m (11,710kc).
New York City—9 p. m.—Albert Spalding, violinist; symphony orchestra. W2XE, 49.02m (6.12mc).
Berlin—9:15 p. m.—Military concert. DJC, 49.8m (6020kc).

Monday, Dec. 2

Eindhoven Holland—9:10 a. m.—"Meeting of the Phohi Club." PHI, 25.5m (11,730kc).
Berlin—5:05 p. m.—Bavarian dance music. DJC, 49.8m. (6020kc).
Boston—6 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.5m (11.79mc).
London—6:10 p. m.—"Music and the Ordinary Listener." Sir Walford Davies. GSC, 31.3m (9580kc), GSB, 31.5m (9510kc), GSL, 49.1m (6110kc), or GSA, 49.5m (6050kc).
London—10 p. m.—"The Empirates." A concert party. GSC, 31.3m (9580kc), or GSL, 49.1m (6110kc).

[A Monday Shortwave Feature]

Foley Heads Law Officers

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 (AP)—Henry A. Foley, corporation counsel of Boston, was elected Nov. 20 as president of the Institute of Municipal Law Officers.

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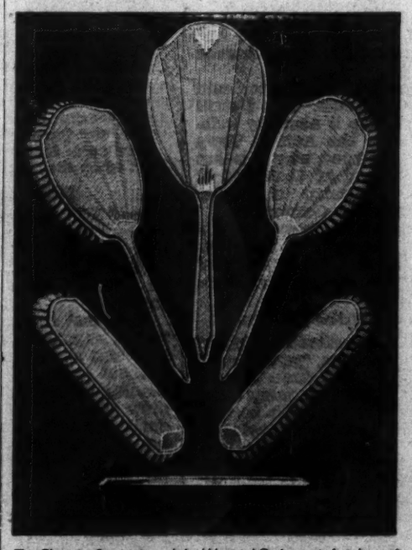

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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

A Few New Books

BOOKS of collected stories are very satisfactory for long winter evenings, whether we read them ourselves beside a leaping fire or gather in a group to listen while someone reads them aloud to us.

There are three excellent new collections of stories this fall which give us a wide range of choice, whether our tastes incline to tales of adventure and imagination, to fairy tales or to stories from foreign lands.

The Children's 'Story Caravan, collected and edited by Anna Pettit Broomell, is an attractively illustrated volume with stories chosen from a wide variety of sources. It includes stories of people and places, some from eastern folklore, fairy tales, several based on historical incidents, four narrative poems and stories of several other types.

Merry Christmas to You, compiled by Wilhelmina Harper, gives itself away by its name. It is a collection of stories for Christmas gathered from Sweden, France, Denmark, Germany, Spain, Poland, England and America. Nearly half of the stories are marked as being especially suited to the enjoyment of younger children.

Fifteen fairy stories—the ones which children in the Cleveland Public Library for many years have asked for most frequently—are gathered together in *Blue Caravan Tales*, compiled by Effie Power. The stories are intended for children under ten years of age. Among them are included "The Tale of Peter Rabbit," "Nanny Who Wouldn't Go Home to Supper," "The Lad Who Went to the North Wind," and "The Golden Bird."

* * *

Have you ever noticed how many things you use every day are made of glass? If you are curious to know more about glass, how it is made and what it is good for, you will like *The Glass Book*, by William Clayton Pryor and Helen Sloman Pryor. It tells by photographs and text the story of a visit which Bill and Martha made to one of the largest glass factories in the country.

* * *

On a chill winter day, it may be pleasant to take a little personally escorted trip to the tropics. *Jamaica Johnny*, by Berta and Elmer Hader, takes us on just such an excursion. The beautiful illustrations—there are six pages in full color and many black and white drawings—introduce us to many colorful scenes of natives against a background of banana trees, palms and other characteristic landmarks of the tropics.

Johnny is a little Negro boy who lives in the mountainside in Jamaica, cares for his pets—a white goat, a dog, a donkey and a pair of parakeets—carves gourds and calabashes to sell to visitors and helps on a banana plantation. What happens when Aunt Caroline gives him a tiny book of stories and turns his thoughts to learning, we leave for the story to tell.

* * *

Here are two more books that we can enjoy especially in groups—particularly if one of the party plays the piano. *The Saintons Go to Bethlehem*, by Helen Hill and Violet Maxwell, is a collection of folk tunes of old Provence, France, put together to form a beautiful Christmas pageant. The Saintons are little pottery figures representing every trade and craft of village life; they are used with the Christmas crèche in Provence. Suggestions are given for using the songs as a Christmas play.

Music for Youth, by Edgar B. Gordon and Irene Curtis, is a collection of old folk songs and of songs that are loved and sung now by people on many lands. This international song book includes more than 100 songs from England, Germany, Scotland, France, Ireland, Wales, Russia, Poland, Japan, Norway, Finland, Austria and many other countries.

E. C.

The Children's Story Caravan, by Anna Pettit Broomell. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $2.

Merry Christmas to You, by Wilhelmina Harper. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.

Blue Caravan Tales, by Effie Power. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

The Glass Book, by William Clayton Pryor and Helen Sloman Pryor. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co. $1.

Jamaica Johnny, by Berta and Elmer Hader. Illustrated by the authors. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.

The Saintons Go to Bethlehem, by Helen Hill and Violet Maxwell. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.

Music for Youth, by Edgar B. Gordon and Irene Curtis. Chicago: Albert Whitman & Co. $1.

November

November brings the storm clouds,
November brings the snow;
November brings the North winds,
That loudly beat and blow.
November brings the harvest
Of fragrant wheat and hay;
And best of all, November
Brings glad Thanksgiving Day!

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- The House at Pooh Corner
- Now We Are Six

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"Hi!" Cried John Rat, "What's Going On Here?"

An Animal Town Thanksgiving

"I DON'T know, I am sure," said Mrs. T. Wentworth Bear, pouring some milk into a saucer and putting it on the table where Mrs. William Henry Mouse could lap it up comfortably. "I don't know, I am sure. Of course one does like to have all the family about one at Thanksgiving, but with Cousin Matilda writing me that she is coming to us this year and wishes to bring 10 or a dozen nice new cousins she has lately discovered—well, I don't know.

"The Bears are such a large family that one never knows when or where one will meet some new cousins. And of course one would like to ask them all for Thanksgiving. But there is a limit beyond which one can get no more animals into a dining room."

It was a pleasant autumn afternoon in Animal Town, and Mrs. William Henry Mouse had crept in for a saucer of milk with Mrs. T. Wentworth Bear. Although they were of such different sizes, Mrs. William Henry Mouse and Mrs. T. Wentworth Bear were very congenial and often had what Mrs. William Henry Mouse called a cozy little afternoon all by themselves. Mrs. William Henry Mouse, of course, had to come to Mrs. T. Wentworth Bear's house because her own house was too small for Mrs. T. Wentworth Bear to get into. And when Mrs. T. Wentworth Bear sat in a chair and Mrs. William Henry Mouse sat on the table they could chat together as if they were the same size.

"I am confronted with the same dilemma, Myrtyl," said Mrs. William Mouse, politely lapping her milk. "Last Thanksgiving I had some of the family in every room in the house, but I know those in the upstairs bedrooms were dissatisfied because their dinner got cold on its way from the kitchen."

Mrs. Bear's Bright Idea

"I have thought, Emmaline," said Mrs. T. Wentworth Bear, "how much more sensible it would be if all the families had their Thanksgiving dinners together out of doors."

"Like a Thanksgiving picnic?" said Mrs. William Henry Mouse.

"One might call it a Thanksgiving picnic dinner," said Mrs. T. Wentworth Bear. "Each family could bring a dinner and warm it up on a bonfire."

"Let's suggest it, Myrtyl," said Mrs. William Henry Mouse. "You have great social influence. And I'm sure William Henry would write a letter to the Animal Town Gazette."

"I know Matilda, and the new cousins wouldn't mind sleeping in the back yard," said Mrs. T. Wentworth Bear, "but I'm sure I don't see where we would find places for them in the dining room."

"Where would we have it?" asked Mrs. William Henry Mouse.

"I know just the place," said Mrs. T. Wentworth Bear. "Out by Pumpkin Hall. Nobody lives there but John Rat, and he isn't there now himself."

"I hardly know Mr. Rat," squeaked Mrs. William Henry Mouse. "I think he went away nearly six months ago, didn't he, Myrtyl?"

"All of six months, Emmaline," said Mrs. T. Wentworth Bear. "And nobody knows what has become of him. I have a very slight acquaintance with him myself, but T. Wentworth says he's a natural born adventurer and has gone off that way several times before."

"From what I have heard of Mr. Rat," said Mrs. William Henry Mouse, "I think he must be what is called a 'character.' Living all by himself in that lonely place. But it would be just the spot for a Thanksgiving picnic."

That was the way it started. That same evening Mrs. T. Wentworth Bear talked it over with Mr. T. Wentworth Bear.

T. Wentworth is Doubtful

"And don't you agree with me, Thomas," said Mrs. T. Wentworth Bear, "that that would be just the very place for it?"

"You mean the glade on the edge of town, Myrtyl?" said Mr. T. Wentworth Bear. "Yes. A fine place. But I don't know what John Rat would think about it if he happened to get home. He moved out there for the quiet, you know."

"But he isn't there now," said Mrs. T. Wentworth Bear. "It's as much as six months since he locked up Pumpkin Hall and went off with a knapsack, and nobody knows where he is now. Though I suppose he knows where he is himself."

"Maybe he does," said Mr. T. Wentworth Bear. "And maybe he doesn't. John Rat is a natural born adventurer, and animals of that kind like to go to places where they don't know where they are after they've got there. But he may get back before Thanksgiving."

"Well, he isn't there now," repeated Mrs. T. Wentworth Bear. "And John Rat doesn't own the whole glade, anyway. So I shall speak about it tomorrow to the ladies of the Animal Town Women's Club."

At about the same time Mrs. William Henry Mouse was talking it over with Mr. William Henry Mouse after little Henry Mouse had been put to bed and Willie Mouse had settled down to study his arithmetic lesson.

"It's a good idea, Emmaline," said William Henry Mouse, "and I shall be pleased to help it along by writing a letter to the Animal Town Gazette. I don't know why it is, but I am rather good at that sort of thing. You remember my letter about a Community Garden?"

"Everybody remembers that letter, William Henry," said Mrs. William Henry Mouse. "And the next thing we knew we had the Community Garden."

Mr. Mouse Writes a Letter

"But I should hesitate," said Mr. William Henry Mouse, "yes, I should hesitate if John Rat was at home. He is rather a peculiar animal, and he chose that place to live because it is so quiet. I recall his saying to me, 'Mouse, I *must* have quiet. This civilization is all very well for animals who like it, but it is too noisy and artificially exciting for me. I *must* have a home from which I can go off with a knapsack without a lot of animals leaning out of their windows to see where I am going.'"

"He doesn't own the whole glade even if he was at home," said Mrs. William Henry Mouse. "But I dare say you are right. He would behave as if he did, and that would just about spoil everything."

"I will write at once," said Mr. William Henry Mouse, "and take my letter to the Gazette the first thing in the morning. Where is my pen? Where is my ink? Where is my paper? Where is my blotter? Where is the dictionary?"

Now when Mrs. T. Wentworth Bear got up to suggest anything at the Animal Town Women's Club it was almost as good as done before she sat down. And when Mr. William Henry Mouse wrote a letter to the Animal Town Gazette it always set animals thinking, and if enough of them agreed with William Henry Mouse something was likely to happen almost at once. Thanksgiving was coming, and the idea of having one big Thanksgiving dinner for everybody instead of a lot of family Thanksgiving dinners for families that were too large to get into the house pleased everybody almost as soon as they heard or read of it.

It was the night before Thanksgiving, and Mr. John Rat was on his way home with his knapsack on his back. The night was dark and getting on toward dawn, but John didn't mind that, though he was really so tired that if he hadn't been so near home he would have stopped earlier and made camp. But the more tired he got, said John to himself, the more he would enjoy a good, long, sound sleep in his own bed in Pumpkin Hall.

During the six months and more that he had been away he had seen many strange places and had several fine adventures with different tribes of animals in the wild woods, and now he had adventure enough to last him quite a while.

The glade, when he got to it, seemed to have more things in it than he remembered. Two or three times he bumped into something in the dark.

"Where did that tree come from," he thought when he came up against a tall rounded object—he would have been astonished to know that it was the leg of a table, for the Animal Town community had all but completed its arrangements for Thanksgiving dinner there next day.

John Rat is Surprised

But John Rat was too sleepy after his travels to be too curious. He found Pumpkin Hall and let himself in; hung up his knapsack, got sleepily into a fresh suit of pajamas, and went to bed. Then he slept and slept. . . .

"My dear," said Mr. T. Wentworth Bear to Mrs. Bear, getting up from the table next evening after enjoying a bountiful Thanksgiving dinner at the picnic site in the glade, "I can eat no more. Let us stretch our hind legs and see how they are doing at the other tables."

"I can eat no more either," said Mrs. T. Wentworth Bear. "What a grand success our Thanksgiving picnic dinner is! If we take a little walk, Thomas, perhaps we can eat a little more."

"Perhaps we can, Myrtyl," said Mr. T. Wentworth Bear.

"Observe the young animals," said Mrs. T. Wentworth Bear. "How can they dance after such a dinner?"

"Youth," said Mr. T. Wentworth Bear. "Youth. We could have done it once ourselves, Myrtyl."

"How deserted Pumpkin Hall looks," said Mrs. T. Wentworth Bear. "I wonder where Mr. Rat is spending his Thanksgiving."

At that moment the door of Pumpkin Hall flew open.

"Hi!" cried John Rat, coming out in a hurry. "What's going on here?"

"Thanksgiving picnic dinner, John," said Mr. T. Wentworth Bear smiling.

"Why, Mr. Rat!" exclaimed Mrs. T. Wentworth Bear. "We didn't know you'd be at home. I do hope we've not been disturbing you."

"Woke me up, M'am," said Mr. John Rat grumpily. "But never mind that, M'am," he continued in a gallant effort to put Mrs. Bear at her ease, "I've been so long away in the wild woods that it's rather pleasant to see some civilized animals, though a Thanksgiving picnic dinner is something I never heard of.

"And maybe it's not too late for me to tuck in a bite myself."

Strange Adventures of Bolo and Hari-Nen-Su

By **Rose Fyleman**

Bolo, the lamb, and Hari-Nen-Su, the Japanese dollie—who was really a nobleman but preferred it not to be known—set off together in search of adventure when our story opened. Their exploits were numerous. They found Louise, a young pig who had run away from home to live in a treacle factory; chose a good, kind, clever, handsome prince for a princess who needed help in finding one; released a rabbit who was caught in a snare in a meadow; helped a fairy with a broken wing to get down from a steeple, and then accepted an invitation from her and her friend to go with them to their glen. After being entertained in the fairy glen and presented with pink rosettes by the Fairy Queen for having done two good deeds that day, Hari and Bolo set off on their travels again.

Fifth Adventure

THEY walked along the road talking of the lovely party, and telling one another how fortunate they were to have had such very delightful adventures.

They met several people as they went along, and exchanged friendly greetings as they passed.

About noon, when they were beginning to feel a little hungry, they drew near a small village, and just outside it a big, stout man, with a head of bushy black hair, a red face and a big black mustache, caught up with them from behind, and after bidding them a pleasant good morning, walked with them along the road.

He remarked on their pink rosettes, and when they explained that they had been given them by the fairies he was much interested.

"They're great friends of mine, the fairies," he said. "They've given me some lovely things. Quite a collection I have. I wonder if you would care to come into my house and see them. It's quite close. You must allow me to give you a little refreshment, too; you must be feeling a bit hungry after your walk.

Hari thought him a very agreeable person, and though Bolo didn't feel quite so certain he said nothing.

"My friend and I will be delighted to accept your hospitality, sir," said Hari. "It is most kind of you."

A Queer Entrance

"Don't mention it," said the big man. "I am only too charmed to welcome any friends of my friends the fairies."

In a few minutes they came to the beginning of the village and their new friend took them down a queer little back entry and through a wooden door.

"I am taking you in the garden way," he said.

But the door opened into a yard and the yard was the yard of a butcher's shop! Hari and Bolo both felt a little uncomfortable at this, but it was too late to draw back now.

The stout man went on talking very pleasantly, and with a key which was hanging from his belt he opened the door of a wooden outhouse.

Hari walked in but Bolo stood hesitating at the door.

Suddenly the stout man gave him a good push, and in an instant had shut the door and locked it from outside. They heard the key turn in the lock. They were trapped.

There was a little window at the side of the door with bars across it. The stout butcher put his face close to the window.

"Let us out immediately," said Hari, in a very indignant tone. "It will be the worse for you if you refuse."

The butcher laughed.

"What a fierce little Jap-Jappy," he said. "I'm going to have a little dinner now. Good-by, dear friends, for the present."

They heard him go into the house.

You can imagine the feelings of Hari and Bolo. For a few minutes they could not speak, but they soon pulled themselves together. And now Hari came out in his true colors.

"Bolo," he said, "the moment has come for me to prove myself worthy of my long line of noble ancestors. I will defend you to the last, Bolo."

"Thank you, Hari," said Bolo. "I'm sure you will. Meanwhile let us see whether we have anything left among our things that might be of use."

They hastily looked through their pack, for they felt there was no time to be lost.

All they could find was the remainder of the jig-saw puzzle, the tin opener, and the bottle of gum.

"I'm afraid the tin opener won't be much use here," said Hari, "but I have my trusty sword. As for the bottle of gum—do you know, Bolo, I believe that might be a quite useful weapon. I have an idea that if we could get out of here I might be able to do something with that. But first of all we must get out."

"Yes," said Bolo.

Hari Uses His Sword

With his splendid sword, which was so sharp that he was able to work very quietly, Hari began cutting away at the fastenings of one of the window bars.

The butcher who had never, I suppose, thought for a moment that the sword was a real one, or had perhaps never noticed it beneath Hari's long sleeve, did not even bother to come out and look at his prisoners again. They could hear the clatter of his knife and fork now and then, for he had left the door into the yard open, and he ate very noisily.

Presently they heard a gentle snoring, which grew louder and louder.

"He's asleep," said Hari. "How splendid!" And he worked away at the window bar harder than ever.

At last he was able to move it, and found that the space he had made was just large enough to allow him to squeeze through, though not large enough for Bolo, who was rather fatter than he was.

"There is no time to be lost," whispered Hari; "he may wake up any moment. I will come back for you, of course, Bolo, when I have the key."

Trapping the Butcher

"I am not afraid, Hari," said plucky Bolo. "Only do be careful. You are so brave that I fear you may be taking dreadful risks in order to save me. Even now I believe it would be better for you to escape while you can and then send back help to me when you are safe."

Hari shook his head. "Save myself and leave my dear Bolo behind?" he said. "Never."

He dug the cork out of the gum bottle with the point of the tin opener and, reaching out of the window, which was quite a low one, put the bottle and his sword onto the ground outside. Then with a word of farewell he squeezed through the opening, picked up the sword and bottle, and tiptoed across the yard to the open door of the butcher's house.

The butcher was sitting just inside the door with his back toward it, still snoring in his chair.

With one swift movement Hari tipped the whole bottle of gum over his head and from behind so that it all ran down his face. With another movement he cut down the muslin curtain which hung over the window and threw it over the head of the butcher just as he recovered his wits enough to realize what was happening.

Off With the Key

While the man was still struggling with the sticky bundle on his head, and getting into a more hopelessly gummy muddle every minute, Hari cut off the key that was hanging on his belt and rushed out into the yard to release Bolo, who had been standing anxiously against the window trying in vain to see what was happening.

Out through the back door they sped like the wind, down the little passage and along the road as hard as they could go.

They never stopped to look behind them. How could they be sure that the butcher's neighbors might not take his part and help to catch them if they heard what had happened?

But no one came after them.

I expect by the time the butcher had managed to get rid of the gum and the curtain he felt that it was no use pursuing them. Besides, I have an idea that a butcher of that sort would not be likely to be on very friendly terms with his neighbors. Don't you agree with me?

At any rate, Hari and Bolo were troubled with him no more, and when, half an hour later, they came to a wayside teahouse and were able at last to rest and take some refreshment in its pleasant garden, the whole adventure seemed almost a bad dream.

"But I shall never forget how brave and splendid you were, Hari," said Bolo. "Never, so long as I live."

Old Friends Meet

"Oh, don't say anything more about it, old man," said Hari. "I did what anyone would have done."

"Well, I feel that I've had enough adventures for the present," said Bolo. "I should rather like a quiet life for a bit."

Hari nodded his head. "Yes," he said. "I feel like that too."

At that moment a smart carriage drew up at the gate of the teahouse, and a lady and gentleman got out and came toward them with smiling faces.

Can you guess who they were? None other than the Peppermint Prince and the Princess whom they had met in the wood.

"We saw you over the hedge," said the Princess; "and we felt we must come in and thank you for all your help. We got married this morning and we're going back to explain to my father and mother and his father and mother. Come with us in the carriage and we will all tell one another everything."

So Bolo and Hari went off with their friends and drove happily away with them over hill and dale.

But what further adventures they had, and what happened to them afterward, I may perhaps be able to tell you some other time.

The End

Three Little Chestnuts

Three little Chestnut babies,
As happy as could be,
Slept in their fur-lined cradles,
Up in a Chestnut Tree—
Till Jack Frost shook them roughly.
"Get up, get up," he said.
And then the Chestnut babies,
All tumbled out of bed.

MABEL LIVINGSTONE

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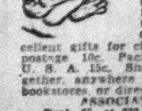

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"Where the Trade Winds Blow"

WE MADE our way to the New Hebrides in a little ship which does all the fetching and carrying, mail delivery and passenger service, for that seldom-visited group of islands northeast of New Caledonia and in the Coral Sea, situated in much the same latitude as the Great Barrier Reef.

Regarded as a liner, the little ship was frankly disappointing, being only 2000 tons and obviously designed for cargo rather than for passengers; but we early decided to look upon her as a large yacht, in which capacity she was all that could reasonably be expected. Be that as it may, she stood up dauntlessly to the most mountainous sea, and rushed up one side and down the other of the huge waves, with a triumphant wag of her tail at the apex of each, every timber shivering and groaning in concert.

Four days out from Sydney, the islands of the New Hebrides lay in bright tropic colors of sea and sky and sunshine. Sometimes our landings were fraught with excitement, and always with loss of dignity, as we diligently explored each island within reach; islands with liquid sounding native names: Vila, Mallicoola, Aoba, Ambrym, Espiritu Santo, Erromango, and many smaller islands and bays.

* * *

When the seas ran too high for the ship's gangway to be used, she provided us all with a ride in the cargo parachute, a large circular canvas with ropes at intervals round the edge. This was spread flat upon the hatchway and upon it were seated, feet to the center, as many passengers as could be squeezed in. The ropes were then collected and looped on to the immense iron hook of the crane, and, at a signal, up we went, tumbling in a giggling heap into the bottom of our "string bag," and over the side, swaying uncertainly for a second; and then down into the waiting launch, when the parachute fell apart and the passengers were lifted to their feet with a kindly "Up! lassie."

There being no jetties on most of the islands, tall seamen flung us over their shoulders sackwise, and waded ashore; or brawny Melanesian savages waded out for us to the launch and, making a "bandy chair" with their hands, carried us somewhat unsteadily through the surf, we clasping their necks firmly the while. These natives were semi-civilized and often Mission-taught, but retained their primitive methods of attire and wore their frizzy hair in an immense top knot in front, like a busby, tinted red with lime, and cut in a close shingle at the back, which remained black, the whole effect being remarkable in the extreme!

* * *

In the interior of some of the larger islands there are thousands of completely uncivilized savages, cannibals for the most part, but the district round the coast is settled enough. Each island has a thatched trading store, a planter's house or two, and plantations of coconuts for the copra which is the chief export.

Vila, the capital, is a charming and quite civilized island, the seat of the Condominion (i. e., French and English) Government, with many white residents. But once beyond Vila, civilization is practically left behind, except for the few traders and their families. The tropical scenery is lovely, with blue lagoons, palms, and bananas. Wonderful shells can be got from the natives, also wild boars tusks carved into armlets, sharks' teeth, and coral of many lovely colors—blue, lemon, orange, green, mauve, and various shades of pink. The red and pink hard coral that is made into ornaments and sold in shops is found in the Mediterranean, we were told, and not in the Coral Sea. Shells of the Pacific Nautilus, the size of a large grapefruit, there are in plenty. When cleaned with acid they are mother-of-pearl, outside and inside, and the natives cut them into dainty baskets.

After a fortnight of happy exploration and glorious weather (June being the ideal month for the islands), back in the little ship we returned to civilization and its amenities.

N. S. K.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to
THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One Norway Street
BOSTON, MASS.

Member of the Associated Press
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Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.
The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.
Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year ..... $9.00 Three months $2.25
Six months ..... $4.50 One month 75c
Single Copies, 5 cents
Cost of remailing Monitor:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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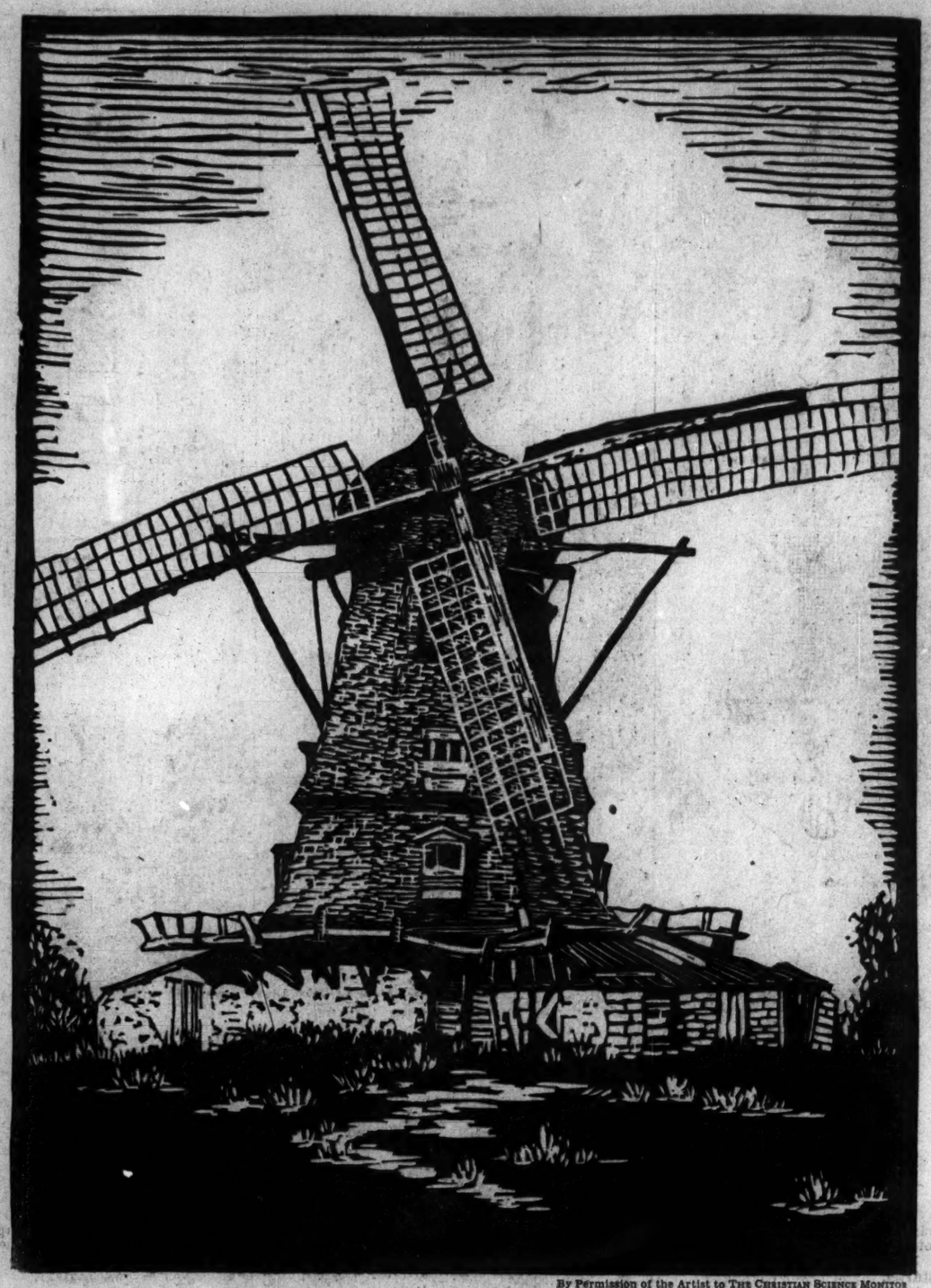
Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.



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LAWRENCE WINDMILL (KANSAS): *A Block Print by Margaret Whittemore*

ABOUT seventy-five years ago a picturesque Swedish windmill loomed upon the horizon one mile west of Lawrence, Kansas. A young blacksmith from Sweden, familiar with the construction of windmills in the old country, one day drew a picture and showed it to his employer. The two formed a partnership and proceeded to build a windmill in Kansas. The editor of the first Lawrence newspaper was a co-worker in arousing interest in the scheme and in obtaining the necessary funds. Subsequently the blacksmith returned to Sweden and employed twelve men to come to America, build the mill, and work in it when it was completed.

Timbers were hewn in the woods north of town and floated across the river. The work progressed until a shingled building in the shape of an hexagonal cone, four stories high, rose into the air. The wings embraced eighty feet in their swing. Just above the basement was a balcony ten feet wide on which ran a windlass with a heavy chain around it, attached to the movable top by a long braced beam.

Under the center of the building was a driveway, running through the basement, so that the farmer could drive his load of grain out of the weather. In answer to a message shouted to the miller above, through a speaking tube, an elevator could be let down directly into the wagon. Thus, without dumping or shoveling, the load was transferred to the stones above or to the storage bins on either side.

There were two buhrstones, one for corn and one for wheat. Each could grind twenty bushels a day—an unprecedented feat in the Middle West where the mill was considered a marvel. For a few years it furnished power for a wagon and plough shop, and was in constant use until 1885. Farmers came from hundreds of miles, camping in their wagons while awaiting their turn.

High upon the bluffs, this windmill was a distinctive landmark and plans were being made for its permanent preservation when it was unfortunately destroyed by fire in 1905. A few crumbling ruins of stone masonry alone remain to mark the spot.

Leaves

EACH fall, for years and years, the red-brown leaves
That through the lovely summer days have graced
The lofty oak that stands beside the lane,
Have lightly floated down and carpeted
The earth. In time, by nature's processes,
This covering, with soil and sun and rain
Combined, gave to the oak the nutriment
It mutely craved.

This autumn, as their wont,
The red-brown leaves again have dropped, but now
They fall no more on eager soil, to make
A fertile mould. Instead their resting-place
(A modern highway driving through the lane)
Is road and sidewalk armor-hard and sleek
From which they're raked in feathery heaps and burned.

What use this falling beauty now? Just this—
The early evening air is fragrant with
The pungent scent of briskly burning leaves.

GEORGE B. C. RUGG

True Income

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHAT is income? A student of Christian Science asked herself this question when at a most trying moment none of this much-needed commodity seemed apparent. For a brief period false ways of thinking crept in, mesmerizing the student into believing income to be material, subject to dissolutive processes, appearing and disappearing independently of her retentive or productive capacities. At this point she resolved to turn to God, whom to know aright is to see good coming into experience.

This resolve may sound abstract and remote to the materially minded. But let one apply the same divine determination to his immediate problem, regardless of its nature, and he may be rejoiced at the quick and effective solution of his problem. This has been done before, is being done now, in the lives of many who are giving God first place in their thought and lives.

"What we most need is the prayer of fervent desire for growth in grace, expressed in patience, meekness, love, and good deeds," writes Mary Baker Eddy in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 4). This statement regarding the nature of her need unfolded to the student its important relationship to income or supply. Referring to a standard dictionary, she found this definition of "income": "Gain derived, revenue;" another definition says, "[Rare.] Advent; . . . specifically, the influx of divine grace into the soul." It was seen that income, then, in its highest sense, is not a matter for one to decide for another, or to determine, or intercept, but is rather a divine impartation, a condition superbly beyond and above the reach of the carnal mind. This "influx of divine grace into the soul" is a spiritual endowment in no way dependent upon another's co-operative or competitive activity. Thereupon the student recognized most happily that her need was emphatically to grow in grace.

Fear and anxiety departed as she beheld the requirement to be that of greater reliance upon the divine Mind, God, for foundational and lasting success. This is the method revealed throughout the inspired pages of the Christian Science textbook, Science and Health, substantiating the perfection and completeness of God, man, and universe. Who, or what, can hinder the active consciousness imbued with "patience, meekness, love, and good deeds"—concrete evidences of grace? With "a mind to work," what can possibly intercept the progress, or spiritual activity, of one whose determination is to go forward in obedience to God's demand? Spiritually enlightened intelligence bids one acknowledge no law, power, or volition apart from the one Mind, God, upon whom man is dependent—eternally so.

One reads in the first chapter of Genesis, "And God said, Let there be light: and there was light" (Genesis 1:3). Light, grace, spiritual discernment, which are constituents essential to heaven within, call forth evidences of divine supply in human experience. When all about one birds are singing, and the sun is shining; when countless experiences of those about one give tangible proof of infinite goodness, or God's presence, is it not only because gloomy thoughts have invaded one's thinking that lack or deprivation appears so real and apparent? When good seems absent from our own experience, but present elsewhere, we should search our individual consciousness. Or when, to deluded human sense, supply is believed to be something other than one's own reflection of grace, spiritual resources, and dominion, we need to realize that supply is spiritual, ever present, and that man is never separated from supply.

"Neither death, nor life, . . . nor things present, nor things to come, nor height, nor depth, nor any other creature, shall be able to separate us from the love of God" (Romans 8:38, 39). How secure, then, is one's immediate connection and relationship to things essential! How unnatural that one should ever feel himself to be separated from the divine grace, or fail to outshine the symptoms of error as they loom before his mental horizon!

If human resources seem to be removed from one's plan of action and experience, this is but an incentive to seek God awarely, rather than ignorantly, as in times past. For at no time has supply come from other than the divine source, God, Mind. One may have believed in other means of support and refuge, but all the while true supply is a direct evidence of the Father, God, bestowing all good upon His beloved child. God has not changed, neither has provision removed itself. Nor has man's relation to God been rendered less inviolable.

Gratefully we behold income to be spiritual. It is eternally enduring, since it is the inflowing of divine Love to man. If, therefore, the love of God be in us, then wherever we are, the abundance of God, good, is with us, even unto the uttermost parts of the earth.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish]

Snow Fall

A HUSH, the wind
But a spent horn,
The field white, and the pike,
And the old thorn.

The thorn shows not a haw;
Within the hour,
It has grown from top to root
Fathom-deep in flower,

Sudden, unknown,
The scarce houses show,
Each window in a blank
Of indigo.

Like clamor of an axe
To the folk shut there,
Is the breaking of a cup,
The shove back of a chair.

Past the old thorn,
Too white of bough;
His cloak up to his ears,
A man goes now.

By a new road,
To a new town,
Solemn and tall
He crunches down.

—From "Pastures," by LIZETTE WOODWORTH REESE. (New York: Farrar and Rinehart.)

די וואהרע איינקונפט

(איבערזעצט פאר דעם „קריסטשען סיענס מאניטאר")

איך וואס בעשטאהם די איינקונפט א שטודענט פון קריסטשען סיענס האט זיך דורך פראקע געשטעלט, וען אין א זעהר אנשטרענגע צייט, עס האט אויך אויסגעהאלטן דורך פיעל-יאריגע זאך. פאר א קורצע שטיקעל צייט האבען אויך די פאלשע גערעכטיגקאם, און האבען אויך אויסגעלעבט, אז די איינקונפט איז א מאטעריעלע זאך, וואס ווערט צוגאנגען, און בייווייזט זיך און ווערט פערשוואונדעלט פון אויך אויסגעלעבט, און וועגדעם זיך נים אויף אויהרע אויסהאלטענדע פערהעלטניס, וועלכע קעניען צוויישען אויהר נוים און דער אויינקונפט אדער פרעזענץ, וען זי האט זיך נים אויף אויהרע אויסהאלטענדע פערהעלטניס צו אירע נוים, אויף וועלכע זי האט נים קיין שום אונטערשיידונג. דורך פראקע האט זי זיך בעשלאסען צו פראקטיזירן קריסטשען סיענס, אין דיזער האפענונג, אז זי וועט דורך דעם קענען פערגעסען אלע אומנויטיגע זארגן, אומרו, פורכט, אומגליק, ליבע, און טויט.

„קיין טויט, קיין לעבען, קיין ענגעלען, קיין פערשטענדעניש, קיין הויכקייט, קיין טיפקייט, קיין אנדערע קריאטור, וועט נים קענען אפשיידן אונז פון דער ליבע פון גאט" (רוימער 8:38, 39). אך, וי זיכער איז דערויבער דעם מענשענס דירעקטע פערבינדונג און פערוואנדשאפט מיט די יעניגע זאכען וועלכע זיינען וועזענטשליך אך, וי אונאטירליך עס איז, אז דער מענש זאל זיך וונן פיהלן אפגעשיידט פון דער געטליכער גנאדע, אדער אז ער זאל וועלן פערשטעלן ביי׳זעלבסטן די סיבות פון דער אויסטון וען זיי שטייגען אויף הויך עטמאספיר זיינן געדאנקענס-קריזיז.

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דער אפפטמעל פולוס שרייבט צו די רוימער, „אז נים דער מוס אן נים דאס לעבען ... און נים אויסגיענ און נים קומענדיגע זאכען, און נים הויך און נים טיפע, און נים קיין שום אנדערע בעשעפענס וועט אונז אפשיידען פון דער ליבע פון גאט" (רוימער 8:38). אך, וי זיכער איז דערויבער דעם מענשענס דירעקטע פערבינדונג און פערוואנדשאפט מים די יעניגע זאכען וועלכע זיינען וועזענטשליך אך, וי אונאטירליך עס איז, אז דער מענש זאל זיך וען פיהלן אפגעשיידט פון דער געליכער גנאדע. אדער אז ער זאל וועלן פערשטעלן ביי׳זעלבסטן די סיבות פון דער איר-מהימגקייט וען זיי שטייגען אויף הויך עטמאספיר זיינן געדאנקענס-קריזיז.

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דערויבער דערקענען מיר מים פרייד און דאנקבארקיים, אז די אויינקונפט איז נישט׳ם, עס עקזיסטירט אויף אייביג, וויייל עס איז אן אריינלויכונג פון דער נעטליכער ליבע און דעם מענשען. אלזא, אויב די ליבע פון נאס נעפינט זיך אין אונז, עקזיסטירט אויך אין אונז דער אויבערפלוס פון נאס, די נוטעס פון דער וועלט, עס מאכט נים אוים, וואו מיר זאלען זיך נים נעפינדן, אפילו וען מיר לאזען זיין אין די אויסער-סטע און וויישסטע מהיילען פון דער וועלט.

[In the Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.]

Jersey Farmhouses Are Pink or Green

THE farmhouses, for the most part, are built of Jersey granite and are placed, almost invariably, endways on to the road, with a high wall running round and enclosing a square or oblong courtyard, where barns and stables are often built along the opposite sides. The doorway, or wide gateway in the case of the old farmhouses, was crowned by a Norman arch, and happily a few of these quaint old gateways still remain.

There is something curiously un-English about the old Jersey farmhouses. One learns that they were built in this massive style to form a stronghold against the marauders and piratical adventurers who used to ravage the island from time to time in the bad old days, and the desire for protection can be clearly traced as the fundamental idea in this form of architecture.

The farmhouses and small stone-built cottages are often placed in a low-lying position, at the foot of either a hill or a valley, with the twofold intention of being screened by foliage and hill from any unwelcome attentions, and also to be "sheltered" from the prevailing high winds. These old granite farmhouses and cottages are the only picturesque buildings in the island, and they do not aspire to any beauty of design, but achieve the dignity of simplicity. Thatch used to be their universal roofing, but now the thatched cottage is rare; the more utilitarian slate has taken its place and has, in consequence, robbed the scenery of some of its beauty. In addition, as the cement used in building the houses was often mixed with sea sand, the moisture percolates through the walls and causes dampness; thus many of the houses which would otherwise pass muster are plastered over and then painted, with an eye for colour which is sometimes grotesque. Pale-green houses are popular, and so are a very vivid pink, while the ubiquitous shutters are generally painted a deeper shade.—BLANCHE B. ELLIOTT, in "Jersey: An Isle of Romance." (New York: Appleton.)

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Listed Stock Quotations

Another Big Day in the Stock Market With Irregular Closing

Commodity and Money Markets

Stocks Encounter Some Selling As Prices Advance

By Forrest Price

Buying was cautious.

Stocks went up, some to new 4-year tops, but traders here and there were quick to grab off profits.

So fast was the trading in the first hour that the ticker tape dragged away behind transactions.

Profit-taking was conspicuous in the late trading, and many losses were recorded.

Transfers for the day were about 3,300,000 shares.

The rails again had on a considerable head of steam.

All of the Alleghany Corporation issues went to new high ground before the market began to recede.

Chesapeake Corporation got up to a new high by an advance of nearly 3 points.

Delaware & Hudson, Jersey Central, Reading, Southern Pacific, Illinois Central, Louisville & Nashville, Kansas City Southern preferred and Baltimore & Ohio preferred were among the gainers which held their advance most of the session.

Union Pacific was up 1½ at one time, but was afterward on the losing side.

Among the big gainers was Twin City Rapid Transit with an advance of 8 points.

Homestake Mining, one of the big movers when it does anything, rose 23 points on one transaction.

Scott Paper jumped 11 points to a new high.

American Telephone rose more than 2 points to another new top.

Dresser A with an advance of 4½ points went to a new high.

There was considerable selling in the last hour.

On the off side were Cuban American Sugar preferred with a drop of more than 4 points at one time. It regained a good part of the loss later. Other losers included International Harvester, Fairbanks, Westinghouse Electric and Wright Aero.

There was a material decline in wheat prices at Chicago. Cotton at New York ruled fairly steady.

In the bond division secondary rails again were popular. U. S. Governments were steady. French 7½s were a weak feature.

One of the most gratifying features of the present business situation is the steady increase in steel production. It may be said that steel mills generally are now on a profitmaking basis.

It may be that prospective higher prices have been responsible for boosting the output, which the magazine Steel places at 54½ per cent, a gain of 2½ points, but whatever the incentive it is enough to know that current steel business is good, and prospects are for an indefinite continuance of heavy production. The American Iron & Steel Institute today estimates output at 55.4 per cent of capacity. This compares with 51.9 per cent a month ago and 28.1 per cent a year ago.

The steel issues in the stock market have reflected this steel mill prosperity, and stocks of allied industries have largely shared in the price upswing of the shares.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Heavy; late selling cancels early gains.

Bonds: Irregular; low-priced rails dip in late selling.

Curb: Mixed; late selling unsettles list.

Foreign exchanges: Uneven; sterling and gold currencies lower.

Cotton: Higher; domestic and foreign trade buying.

Sugar: Barely steady; commission house liquidation.

Chicago

Wheat: Lower; Italy's oil victory.

Corn: Easy; liberal receipts here.

Cattle: Steady to weak; top $14.

Hogs: Steady to 10 lower; top $9.75.

Foreign

London—Business was restricted on the stock exchange today. Gilt-edged securities improved on investment buying, but transatlantic issues ruled easier. Gold mining shares were dull, and copper issues eased after a firm start. Industrials and oil shares developed irregularity. The market closed irregular.

Paris—Rentes advanced sharply on the Bourse today due to the increase in discount and loan rates by the Bank of France which traders viewed as new evidence of a determination to defend the franc. Industrials moved irregularly, while international issues were mostly lower. The closing tone was irregular.

Berlin—After a slight recovery, trading became inactive on the Boerse today. The market closed dull.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
December	.99½	1.00¼	.98¾	.99	+ ⅛
May	.99¾	1.00¼	.98½	.98⅝	+ ¼
July	92¼	.92⅞	.90¼	.90⅜	+ ¼
	Corn				
December	.60	.60	.59½	.59¼	— ⅜
May	.60	.60	.59	.59¼	—
July	.60¾	.60⅞	.60½	.60¼	— ¼
	Oats				
December	.27½	.27¼	.26⅞	.26⅞	—
May	.28¼	.28⅜	.28¼	.28⅜	— ⅜
July	.29	.29¼	.29	.29	+ ¼
	Rye				
December	.50⅜	.50¼	.49¼	.49¼	+ ¼
May	.52½	.52⅝	.51½	.51⅝	— ⅝

Winnipeg Wheat	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
November	.88⅛	.87⅛	.87⅛	+⅛
May	.92½	.91	.91	+.01

Dividend Declarations

Company	Accumulated Rate	Payable	Record	Stock of Record
Wisconsin Power & Light 6% pf	75c	Dec. 16	Nov. 30	
Do 7% pf	$1¾c	Dec. 16	Nov. 30	
	Stock			
Scott Paper	50%	Dec. 31	Dec. 17	
	Regular			
Barnsdall Corp	15c Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 10	
Do extra	5c	Feb. 1	Jan. 10	
Borg Warner	30c Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 13	
Conn. Light & Power 6½% pf	$1.62½ Q	Dec. 2	Nov. 15	
Do 5½%	$1.37½ Q	Dec. 2	Nov. 15	
Lehigh Portland Cement pf	$7½c Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 14	
Scott Paper	45c Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 17	
Do extra	30c	Dec. 31	Dec. 17	
Weston Electrical Instrument Corp. Cl. A	50c Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 19	

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1935 High	Range Low	Div. in $		High	Low	Last Nov.25	Nov.23
73¾	51	2†	Acme Steel	71½	71	71	..
10¼	4¼	..	Adams Express	10¼	9¾	9¾	10
96⅝	84⅞	5	Adams Exp pf	96	96	96	..
35¾	28	2	Adams Millis	36⅛	34½	36¾	34½
19⅞	8	.30b	Addressograph	19⅛	18½	18¾	18⅛
12⅜	4⅛	..	Advance Rumely	17½	17½	17½	17½
8⅜	6½	.80	Affiliated Prod	7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
173	104⅜	3†	Air Production	169½	168¾	168¾	170
1⅜	¾	..	Airway Elec App	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
29½	13¾	.60†	Alaska-Juneau	18⅝	18¼	19¼	19¼
28	6⅝	..	Alleghany pf pf (h)	36	28	28⅛	28
2¾	⅞	..	Alleghany Corp (h)	3	2¾	2¾	2¾
10⅛	2⅜	..	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	12½	10⅛	11¾	10½
10½	1¾	..	Alleghany pf xw (h)	12	10½	10½	10½
10½	2	..	Allegh pf ww XL (h)	12	11½	11¾	10½
30½	21	1	Alleghany Steel	28⅜	28¼	28¼	..
1⅜	1⅛	..	Allis Chalmers rt	1⅛	1¼	1¼	1⅛
173	125	6	Allied Chem	167	164¾	164¾	165½
129	122½	7	Allied Chem pf	127	126⅞	127	..
9	3¼	..	Allied Stores	8⅞	8¼	8½	8⅜
37⅞	12	..	Allis Chalmers	35¼	33¼	33¼	34¾
22¾	14	1	Alpha Port Cem	21⅛	21	21⅛	..
77⅝	48½	5	Allied Stores pf	73	73	73	73½
57¾	51¼	3	Am Ag Ch Del	50	50	50	51
47⅜	13½	..	Am Bank Note	45¾	43¼	43⅞	44
17⅜	6½	..	Am Crystal Sug	16¾	15⅞	15⅞	16½
87¼	72	6	Am Crys Sug 1pf	87	87	87	87¼
41¾	21	1	Am Brake S&F	41¾	40½	40½	40⅝
149⅞	110	4†	Am Can	144	141½	142¼	143
168	151¾	7	Am Can pf	160	160	160	159½
32⅝	10	..	Am Car & Fdry	31⅞	30	30	31⅛
64⅝	25½	..	Am Car & F pf	62	60¼	60¼	61¼
29⅞	8	..	Am Chain	29½	29	29	29½
115	38	7½	Am Chain	114	113	114	..
96	66	3†	Am Chicle	90	89¾	89¾	..
8¾	2⅜	..	Am Colortype	7¼	7¼	7¼	..
35¾	22½	..	Am Com Alcohol	32⅜	31	31¾	31⅞
3	¾	..	Am Encaustic T (h)	2⅜	2⅛	2½	2⅛
9¼	2	..	Am & For Pow pf	7½	7¼	7¼	7¾
42	14	..	Am & For Pow pf	30	29	29	29
17	3⅞	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	12½	12½	12½	12¾
35½	28	..	Am Hide&L vi pf	36½	34½	35	33½
5	3	..	Am Hide&L n	5⅝	4⅝	5¼	4⅞
38½	29½	2.40	Am Home Pr	38	37⅜	37⅝	37⅞
4⅞	1⅞	..	Am Ice	3	2⅞	3	2⅞
37¾	14¼	5	Am Ice pf	18	18	18	..
11	4½	..	Am International	11¼	10¾	10⅞	10⅜
27⅜	9	..	Am Locomotive	26¾	25¼	25¼	26
74	32	..	Am Loco pf	72	69	69	72
14	4¼	..	Am Mach & Met	11⅝	11	11⅛	11¾
31⅝	13½	..	Am Metal	31	29¾	29¾	30⅝
33¼	18½	80†	Am Mach & F	32¼	31	31	31⅝
36	24	1½	Am News	36¼	36	36	36
9⅝	1½	..	Am Power & Lt	8⅛	8¼	8¼	8¾
41½	8⅝	1¼b	Am P&L 5% pf	37	35¾	35¾	35½
10⅞	10⅛	1½b	Am P&L 5% pf	43½	42¾	42¾	43
22½	10½	..	Am Radiator	22¼	21¼	21½	22
159	134½	7	Am Radiator pf	158	157½	158	..
32⅜	15¾	.30b	Am Rolling Mill	31½	29⅞	30½	30⅝
95¾	55	5	Am Safety Razor	94½	94¼	94½	..
19¾	4½	..	Am Seating	19¼	18⅜	18⅜	19
36¼	20	2	Am Shipbuilding	35	34¼	34¼	34¾
63¾	31⅝	..	Am Smelt & Ref	63	60⅝	61	62
144	121	7	Am Smelt & R pf	143	143	143	..
117¼	103	6	Am Sm&R 6% pf	104⅜	104¼	-04½	..
104¼	82½	5	Am Tobacco	102½	101¾	101¾	-02
107	74¾	5	Am Tobacco B	105½	104⅜	104¼	104⅝
100	90	6	Am Steel Fdries	24¼	24	24	24
108½	88	2	Am Steel F pf	107	107	107	..
141	129½	6	Am Tobacco pf	140½	140	140	139
43	23½	2	Am Stores	35⅜	35	35	35¼
70½	50⅝	2	Am Sugar Ref	55½	54	54	56
140½	126¼	7	Am Sug Ref pf	136⅞	136⅞	136⅞	..
158	98⅞	9	Am Tel & Tel	159¾	158	158⅞	157½
6¾	2½	..	Am Type Fdrs (h)	5	4¾	5	5
27¼	9	..	Am Type F pf (h)	26½	26	26¼	25¾
27⅞	18½	1†	Am Sum Tob	26½	26¼	26¼	26½
21¾	4⅞	1	Am Wat W & E	21½	19⅞	20¼	21¼
10¾	4⅞	..	Am Woolen	10¾	9⅞	10	10¼
68¾	35½	..	Am Woolen pf	67½	65	65	68¾
6½	2¼	..	Am Wr P pf (h)	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	5¼
5⅝	3	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	5	5	5	5
28½	8	..	Anaconda Cop	25¾	24⅝	24⅞	25
35⅛	16⅛	..	Anaconda Wire	35	35	35	36
17⅜	10⅞	.60	Anchor Fap	15½	14½	14½	15
10¼	3⅛	..	Andes Copper	10½	10¼	10½	..
52	36	1†	Archer Daniels	46	45¼	45¼	..
108½	97	7	Armour Del pf	108	108	108	107¼
6⅛	3⅛	..	Armour Ill	5⅜	5⅛	5¼	5⅛
70⅜	55½	6	Armour Ill pr pf	67½	66¼	68⅛	67
8½	4	..	Arnold Constable	8½	7⅞	7⅞	8
44½	16½	1†	Armstrong Cork	42¼	41	41	41⅞
18¾	7½	..	Asso Dry Goods	17¼	17	17	17¼
57½	35⅝	.2b	Atchison T&SF	55½	53⅜	53⅝	54¾
91	66⅝	5	Atchison pf	86½	86½	86½	85⅞
37¼	19½	..	Atl Coast Line	30⅞	29¼	29¾	30¼
7½	3	..	Atl Gulf & W I	6¾	6¾	6¾	6⅝
11½	6	..	Atl Gulf&WI pf	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	..
28	20⅛	..	Atl Refining	24⅞	24¼	24	24⅜
48½	33¾	2	Atlas Powder	45¼	45¼	45¼	46
15⅞	4	..	Atlas Tack	15¾	15¼	15¼	15
45½	15	..	Auburn Auto	42½	39½	40½	41
14	5½	..	Austin Nichols	9⅞	9¼	9¼	9¾
63	35½	2	Austin Nichol A	43¼	43¼	43⅝	..
4¼	2¾	..	Aviation Corp Del	4¼	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
			—B—				
6⅝	1½	..	Baldwin Loco (h)	5¼	4¾	5	4⅞
38⅝	7½	..	Baldwin Loco pf (h)	32⅞	30	30¾	31
18	7½	..	Balt & Ohio	17¼	17¼	16⅝	16¾
23	7⅛	..	Balt & Ohio pf	23½	22	22½	22
110¼	100⅜	6½	Bamberger pf	107½	107	107	..
49½	36½	2½	Bangor & Aroos	45½	45	45¼	44⅞
15¼	3¼	..	Barker Bros	15½	13	13	14⅞
55	37½	1†	Bayuk Cig	53½	52½	53½	53¾
115	107⅜	7	Bayuk Cig pf	111	111	111	..
12⅜	5⅛	.60†	Barnsdall A	13¼	12¾	12¾	12½
20¼	14	.50b	Beatrice Cream	19	18½	18½	19
95	72	3†	Beech-Nut Pack	89¾	88¾	88¾	89
14¾	11½	1	Belding Hem	14¼	14	14	14
24½	11⅞	.35b	Bendix Aviation	21⅞	21	21⅛	21⅜
20⅝	15½	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	21⅞	20½	21⅜	20⅞
57½	34	7	Best & Co	56½	56⅛	56⅛	57
51½	21⅝	..	Bethlehem Steel	50⅝	48⅝	49¼	50⅜
121½	55¾	3½	Beth Steel pf	119¾	117½	117½	119
27⅛	14¾	..	Bigelow Sanford	25½	25½	25½	26
17	9⅜	..	Blaw Knox	16½	15¾	15¾	16½
83	28¼	..	Blumenthal pf	84	84	84	..
16⅜	6⅝	..	Boeing Airplane	13⅞	13⅞	13½	14
54⅞	39⅝	3	Bohn Alum & Br	52	51½	51½	50½
100	90	4†	Bon Ami A	94¾	94½	94¾	94½
47¾	38¾	2†	Bon Ami B	41½	41½	41½	41⅞
27¾	21	1.60	Borden	64¼	62¼	62¼	63
65¼	28½	2	Borg Warner	64¼	62¼	62¼	63
8	3¾	..	Boston & Maine	7¼	7	7	..
55⅜	24½	2	Briggs Mfg	53	51½	51⅞	52½
17⅞	8½	.40	Bridgeport Brass	16½	15⅞	15⅞	16⅜
55	23⅛	3	Briggs & Strat	51½	51½	51½	52
41¾	30⅝	2†	Bristol Myers	41¼	41	41	..
46⅝	36½	3	Brooklyn Man T	42⅞	42½	43	42
100	90	6	Brooklyn M T pf	98½	98½	98½	..
3½	1⅜	..	Brooklyn Queens	3½	3	3	..
32½	14	3½	Brooklyn Q pf	31½	30	30	30½
71½	43	3	Brooklyn Un Gas	56	56	56	56
10¼	3⅜	..	Brooklyn Un Wo	10⅜	9¾	10	10⅜
8⅜	4⅛	..	Bucyrus Erie	8¼	7⅝	7¾	..
16⅛	8½	..	Bucyrus Erie pf	16	15	15½	15⅝
93½	62¾	3	Bucyrus † pf	94	94	94	..
2¾	¼	..	Budd Mfg rts	3	2½	2¾	2¾
9⅜	3¼	..	Budd Mfg	9⅜	9⅛	9¼	9¾
85	23	..	Budd Mfg pf	85½	84	85	84
14⅜	2½	..	Budd Wheel	13⅞	12⅜	13	13½
24⅞	8¼	..	Bullard	23½	22½	22½	22½
13¾	3¾	..	Bulova Watch	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13½
2¾	¼	..	Burns Bros A (h)	1½	1¼	1¼	1½
1¾	¼	..	Burns Bros B (h)	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
9⅞	3	..	Burns Br pf (h)	8⅝	8	8	8
28	13¼	.60†	Burroughs Add	27½	26½	26½	27½
3½	1	..	Bush Term (h)	2	2	2	..
29½	10	..	Bush T Bldg pf (h)	15	15	15	..
2	1⅛	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	3½	3¼	3¼	3¼
1¾	⅞	..	Butterick (h)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
20⅝	11⅜	..	Byers	19⅜	18¾	18⅝	19⅜
64	32	..	Byers pf	63	63	63	..
			—C—				
42¼	30¼	1½	Calif Packing	36	35¾	35¾	..
1½	¾	..	Callahan Z & L	1	¾	¾	¾
6¾	2½	..	Calumet & Hecla	6	5½	5¾	5½
33¾	7¼	1	Campbell Wy&C	29¾	28⅝	28⅝	29
16⅝	8½	..	Canada Dry	12¾	12½	12⅝	13⅜
13¾	8⅜	..	Canadian Pacific	13¼	11⅜	11⅝	12½
40¼	30	2	Cannon Mills	40	40	40	41
4⅜	1⅜	..	Capitol Admin	14	13⅞	14	14
111⅛	45¾	..	Case Thresh	108⅞	102½	103½	108
38⅜	19½	..	Celanese Corp	29	28	28	29½
60	36½	1†	Caterpillar Trac	59¼	58	58	59
62¼	24	..	Central RR2of NJ	56	56	56	55
62¾	60½	..	Celotex Co pf n	59	59	59	..
21¼	18½	..	Celotex Co p	18¾	17½	17¾	18½
21¼	22¼	1½	Central Aguirre	27½	27¼	27	27⅞
12⅜	6¼	..	Century Ribbon	8⅛	8	8	..
100¼	96¼	7	Century Rib pf	101	101	101	..
63⅜	38⅝	4	Cerro de Pasco	59⅞	58⅝	58⅝	59½
8	3⅜	..	Certain-Teed	8	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
18½	4⅜	..	Checker Cab Mfg	15¼	15	15	15
57¼	38	3	Chesapeake Corp	59¼	57	57¾	56½
59¾	37¼	2.80	Ches & Ohio	53	51¼	51¾	53¾
2⅝	⅞	..	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	2⅝	2½	2½	2½
2¼	⅝	..	Chi & Gt West (h)	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
4½	1⅜	..	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	4⅞	4¼	4¼	4⅜
35	15⅜	1†	Chi Mail Order	31¼	31½	31¼	31½
3	¼	..	Chi Mil & St P (h)	1⅞	1¾	1¾	1⅞
4⅜	⅜	..	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	3¼	2⅞	3½	3
5⅝	1⅜	..	Chi & N'western (h)	3½	3½	3⅜	3¼
16⅝	3⅜	..	Chi & N'west pf (h)	8¼	7½	7½	8¼
14	4⅝	..	Chi Pneu Tool	13¾	13½	13⅜	13¾
53⅜	20⅛	..	Chi Pneu T pf	51	50	50	51
2⅜	⅜	..	Chi Rk I & P (h)	1⅞	1¾	1¾	1⅝
4	1¼	..	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	3¼	3	3	3⅛
4½	1⅜	..	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	3½	3¼	3¼	3⅜
30	25	2	Chickasha Cot O	28½	28	28	28½
6	1½	..	Childs Company	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¾
75	62½	2†	Chile Copper	74	74	74	74½
28¼	9	.25†	Chile Copper	26	25	26	..
90	31	3	Chrysler	86½	85¾	86¾	86⅝
45	27⅝	1†	Gleve Gr Br Co	43¾	41½	41½	41¾
24½	12	2	City Fuel & Ice	15½	15½	15½	15½
100	69¾	6½	City Ice & F pf	75	74¼	74¼	75
6½	3¾	..	City Stores	5¾	5½	5½	5
26¾	12¾	.80†	Clark Equipment	21½	20⅝	20⅝	22
89	87	5	Cleve CC&St. pf	83	83	83	..
34	20	1	Cluett Peabody	31¾	30⅞	30⅞	..
120	110	7	Cluett Pbdy pf	117	117	117	..
296½	216½	8	Coca Cola	298	296	296	..
19¼	15½	.50†	Colgate-Palm-P	18⅜	17⅝	18	17½
56½	53½	3	Coca Cola A	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝	..
46¼	9	.50†	Collins & Aikman	46⅝	44½	45	45¾
109	69¾	7	Collins & A pf	108	108	108	..
9⅞	6¾	..	Colonial Bea Oil	8¼	8¼	8¼	..
2⅝	⅞	..	Colo F & Ir (h)	4	3⅞	4	3¾
28⅛	5	..	Colo F & I pf (h)	21⅜	20	20	20½
22	10¾	..	Colo & Southern	19	18½	19	18
11¾	7	..	Colo & So 1 pf	17⅜	16¾	17	17
14¼	6⅝	..	Colo & So 2 pf	12½	12¼	12⅜	..
15¾	3⅜	.20b	Columbia Gas	14⅝	14	14¼	14⅜
90	35½	6	Columbia G pf A	87½	87½	87½	85¼
81½	31	5	Columbia G pf B	79½	79½	79½	..
81	34½	1†	Columbia Pic vtc	72	69½	70	72
101¾	67	4†	Columbian C vtc n	96	96	95½	97
58	38½	2½	Comm Credit	49¾	48¾	48¾	48½
73	58¼	3†	Com Inv T	65½	64½	64¼	64¾
105	97⅞	4¼	Comm I Tr 6½%	102	100½	101½	..
33⅛	16½	.60†	Com Solvents	22	20½	21	21¾
3	2⅛	..	Conwith & So	3	2½	2	2⅞
71	29¼	3	Conwith & S 6pf	69	66¼	66¼	68
10½	8¼	..	Conde Nast Pub	10	10	10	10
45¾	27	1.60†	Congoleum Nairn	45½	44½	44½	45¾
49	14⅝	..	Conn Ry & L	22¾	21½	21½	21⅜
58½	24	..	Conn Ry & Lt pf	36	35	36	33
7½	3½	..	Consol Film Ind	5½	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
22½	14½	1⅛g	Consol Film I pf	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18½
10⅞	7	..	Consol Cigar	11¼	9¾	9¾	10⅞
34¼	15⅞	1	Consol Gas	34¼	33⅜	33⅞	33¾
4¾	1¼	..	Consol Laundries	4¾	4¼	4¼	4½
10½	6½	.25b	Consol Oil	10⅜	9⅞	10	10
8	2⅜	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	4	4	4	4½
1¾	⅞	..	Consol Textiles	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅛
82	65	6½	Cons Cig ppf ww	76½	75	75	75½
19¼	8¾	..	Container A	18⅞	17⅞	18	18½
8½	3⅞	..	Cont Baking A	7¾	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
74	62	7	Cont Cig pf	66	66	66	..
9¾	4½	..	Cont Baking A	10¼	9	9½	8¾
1⅜	⅞	..	Cont Baking B	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
67⅝	46¼	..	Cont Making pf	66½	64¾	66¼	..
90½	63¾	3	Cont Can	66½	93¼	94	88
18	7	1.05b	Cont Dia Fibre	17	16⅝	16⅝	16¾
44½	28¾	1.20†	Cont Insurance	43½	43¼	42¾	42¾
2	¾	..	Cont Motors	1⅞	1¾	1¾	1¾
28¾	15½	.62½b	Cont Oil	28¼	26½	27	28
61½	41¾	3	Corn Exchange	61¼	60¾	60¾	61
78⅝	60	3	Corn Products	71⅝	71¼	71½	71⅝
6⅞	4¼	..	Cotz	6½	6	6	6¼
39⅛	38½	2†	Cream of Wheat	37½	37½	37½	37½
17⅝	11¾	.25b	Crosley Radio	17⅜	17¼	17¼	17¾
48⅛	23½	1†	Crown Cork & S	46½	45¼	45¼	45½
7¼	3¼	..	Crown Zeller vtc	7	6½	6⅝	6¾
29⅝	14	..	Crucible Steel	30¾	28¾	30	28
1⅞	1	..	Cuba Co	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅛
10	5	..	Cuba Ry pf	8¾	8¼	8¼	..
8½	5½	..	Cuban Am Sug	6¼	6	6	6¼
80¾	40½	..	Cuban Am S pf	64	61½	63½	65¾
47½	39¼	2½	Cudahy Packing	41⅞	40½	40½	42
22⅞	15	..	Curtis Publishg	24¾	23¼	23⅝	22½
108¼	89½	.7	Curtis Pub pf	104	103⅜	103⅞	103¼
3¼	2	..	Curtiss-Wright	3¼	3	3¼	2⅞
10⅛	6¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	9¼	8⅝	9	8½
41	16	.25b	Cutler Hammer	39½	38½	38⅝	39
			—D—				
9⅜	6	..	Davega St	8½	8½	8½	..
58⅝	22¾	..	Deere & Co	54⅝	52¼	52⅝	54¼
28	19	1.10g	Deere & Co pf	27½	27	27	27½
21¼	20	.50†	Deisel W G Cp	20¾	20	20	20½
43½	23½	..	Del & Hudson	39½	37	37½	38
19⅛	11	..	Del Lack & W	17¼	16⅛	16⅜	16½
4¾	1½	..	Denver R G pf (h)	4¾	4½	4¾	4⅝
120	65	4	Detroit Edison	120	120	120	119½
50⅝	35½	1†	Devoe & Ray A	45⅞	45¼	45⅞	45
41	26½	1½†	Diamond Match	40½	40½	40½	40
43½	34½	2†	Dome Mines	41½	41	41½	41¼
10⅜	6¾	..	Dominion Stores	8⅝	8¾	8¾	8

Business and Industry

Automotive Demand Forces Steel Activity to New High Level

Commerce and Finance

Bank of France Essays to Halt Exports of Gold

PARIS, Nov. 25 (AP)—The Bank of France raised its rates on discounts and loans again today in a desperate effort to halt the withdrawals of gold which are threatening the franc with revaluation.

Within one month gold valued at approximately 2,750,000,000 francs—$181,500,000—has been drained from the bank's vaults.

While the franc is still technically sound because of the heavy coverage of bank notes, Premier Laval's Cabinet is threatened with an overthrow, leading financial quarters to give warning that a panic may arise if the drain on the gold reserves is continued.

Financial authorities estimated that 1,000,000,000 francs worth of gold had been withdrawn since Nov. 14.

Rate Raised From 5 P. C.

The bank's discount rate was raised to 6 per cent from 5 per cent. It was the third such boost in the last 10 days.

The discount rate has been doubled since Nov. 14 and now has reached the top to which it was boosted last spring in an effort to halt the attack on the franc causing a panic.

The rate for loans on gold bars was raised to 7 per cent from 6 per cent in an effort to stop withdrawals of gold while financial authorities warned against the devaluationist campaign for an embargo on gold shipments.

The increase in the rate of loans on gold bars was the first since it was reduced from 7 per cent Aug. 8.

The interest rate on treasury bonds also was raised to 6 per cent from 5, effective tomorrow, in an effort to maintain the treasury's credit. Formerly the treasury bond rate was 3 per cent.

The rate for loans on securities was also increased to 7 per cent from 6 per cent and the 30-day loan rate was advanced to 6 per cent from 5 per cent.

Gold shipments, mainly to New York, continued heavy today, financial quarters estimating that 1,500,000,000 francs worth have been drained from the bank in the last week, bringing the gold reserve below 69,000,000,000 francs.

Cabinet Crisis Seen

Members of the finance committee of the Chamber of Deputies, declaring that 850,000,000 francs in gold were withdrawn from the Bank of France Saturday, asked Marcel Regnier, Minister of Finance, to furnish them details.

Fear of a panic which would lead to devaluation was expressed in the lobbies of the Chamber of Deputies, which will reconvene Thursday. Some deputies said the overthrow of Premier Laval's Cabinet was threatened. Others described the Cabinet's situation as "bad but not lost."

Speculation as to Laval's successor in the Premiership already has begun with the names of Fernand Bouisson, President of the Chamber of Deputies, François Pietri, Minister of Navy, and Georges Mandel, Minister of Transportation, mentioned to assume the Government's high command in the fight against devaluation.

The danger of France drifting into European conflict over the Italo-Ethiopian war as well as possible devaluation was cited by friends of the Government in an effort to avert a Cabinet crisis.

Financial authorities warned that an embargo on gold would be "the death sentence" of the franc. Devaluationists argued that an embargo would save gold for the "war chest."

Bankers estimated that 85,000,000 francs worth of gold was leaving France today.

Record Argentine Corn Crop Seen

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 (AP)—A report to the Agriculture Department today said an official estimate of the 1934-35 Argentine corn crop had been placed at 450,762,000 bushels, compared with 256,913,000 in 1933-34.

The previous record harvest in Argentina was 419,661,000 bushels in 1930-31.

The department said an earlier estimate of an exportable surplus of 396,000,000 bushels had been reduced to 350,031,000 by an unusual increase in domestic consumption because of a drought in Argentina.

New York & Queens Electric Offering $25,000,000 Bonds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 25—A new issue of $25,000,000 New York & Queens Electric Light & Power Company first and consolidated mortgage 3½ per cent bonds due Nov. 1, 1965, is being made today by a banking syndicate headed by Morgan Stanley & Co., Inc.

The New York & Queens Company is a subsidiary of the Consolidated Gas Company of New York.

Other members of the underwriting group are: Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Blyth & Co., Inc., Brown Harriman & Co., Inc., Lazard Freres & Co., Inc., The First Boston Corporation, Edward B. Smith & Co., Bonbright & Co., Inc., Lehman Brothers, and Clark, Dodge & Co.

The bonds, dated Nov. 1, are priced at 102 exclusive of accrued interest.

This offering represents the first major financing operation by the Consolidated Gas Company of New York and its subsidiaries since the marketing of $50,000,000 of debentures by the parent company in 1932.

The net proceeds to the company from the sale of these bonds, after deducting estimated expenses in connection with the financing, will be approximately $24,937,500.

The sum will be used as follows: $10,000,000 to retire the company's entire outstanding 10-year 6 per cent debentures, due on March 1, 1937, which are owned by Consolidated Gas Company of New York; $500,000 to pay off its short-term notes to the National City Bank of New York; $13,100,000 to repay amounts borrowed from certain affiliated companies and the Fire Insurance Fund Trustees of the Consolidated Gas Company System, consisting of Consolidated Gas Company ($7,000,000), Brooklyn Edison Company, Inc. ($4,000,000), and Fire Insurance Fund Trustees ($1,500,000), and approximately $1,069,465 for additions and betterments to its plant and distributing system.

Commodity Prices Rise 0.4 Per Cent In Week of Nov. 16

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25—Commodity prices advanced 0.4 per cent for the week ended Nov. 16, according to the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

This increase marks the second consecutive weekly increase of 0.4 per cent, and brings the all-commodity index to 80.4 per cent of the 1926 average. The current index is, however, 0.5 per cent below the high for the year which was reached in the latter part of August. Compared with the corresponding week of a year ago, the composite average shows an increase of approximately 5 per cent.

The advance in commodity prices was well scattered, being shared by seven of the ten commodity groups included in the combined index. Three groups remained unchanged. Of the 47 subgroup classifications 16 were higher, 10 were lower, and 21 remained at the level of the preceding week.

The group, 'all commodities other than farm products and processed foods,' representing industrial commodities, with an increase of 0.1 per cent, reached a new high for the year. The index for this group, 79.0, is about 1 per cent above the level of Nov. 17, 1934.

Commodity groups	Nov. 16 1935	Nov 9 1935	Nov 17 1934	Nov. 18 1933
All commodities	80.4	80.1	76.7	71.7
Farm products	77.8	77.5	71.5	58.7
Foods	84.9	84.1	75.5	65.4
Hides & lea prods	95.8	95.6	84.9	88.5
Textile products	73.0	72.8	69.3	75.8
Fuel & lite mtls	75.6	75.5	76.1	74.8
Metals and met prods	88.3	86.2	85.3	83.5
Building materials	86.0	85.7	85.0	84.7
Chemicals & drugs	81.1	81.1	77.0	73.5
Housefurnshg goods	82.1	82.1	82.7	82.1
Miscellaneous comdts	67.4	67.4	70.6	65.4
All cmds other than farm prds & foods	79.0	78.9	78.3	77.5

Automobile Assemblies Rise During Last Week

DETROIT, Nov. 25 (AP)—Cram's Reports, Inc., in a weekly analysis of automobile plant output, estimates assemblies for the week ending Nov. 23 at 94,723 cars and trucks. This compares with 93,177 units the previous week and 13,000 in the comparable week of 1934.

The plants generally report a heavy bank of orders, sufficient to keep assembly lines active at high levels until well beyond next January. Plans of some of the volume producers to increase assembly line productivity have been delayed to some extent by material shortages.

Steel Price Rise Anticipated; Operating Rate Tends Upward

Weekly Steel Review

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 25—Steel company books will be opened next Monday for orders to be delivered in the first quarter of 1936, and prices for the new year will be quoted. It now appears likely that there will be a quite general increase in prices all along the line of finished steels. The hesitancy of last week has apparently vanished.

The expected price increases will result in unwitting substantiation of economic theory, from higher costs on the one hand, and stronger demand on the other. For example, a $3 boost in the price of rails is rumored. The present price, $36.37, was established in the fall of 1933 under political pressure at a level which steel men asserted to be profitless. Since then costs have risen substantially.

Railroad buying has recently shown signs of sudden improvement, in line with the improved earnings reports. Hence with costs and demand both up, a boost in rail prices in the direction of their former level of $43 a ton is expected, probably to $40.

Automobile makers' steel requirements also continue to surprise the trade. Iron Age reported last week that "business from that quarter has suddenly swollen to unlooked-for proportions." The idea of advancing the introduction of new models to the fall has been a patent success, and is having a highly beneficial effect on the steel industry as well as the motor industry.

Another field from which unexpected improvement in demand has appeared is the manufacture of tractors and farm machinery. Several farm implement makers are reported to have started spring production already and unusually good orders are coming in. In addition the demand for tinplate has been sufficient to maintain the recent counter-seasonal advance in operations from 55 per cent to 70 per cent.

The biggest demand is for light steels, and except for steel rails, the advances are likely to be most widespread among the lighter products. Wire products are expected to go up, as wire rods were raised $2 a ton last week. Highly specialized steels are particularly likely to be pushed up by demand. Sheets and strips, used in motorcars, will probably be marked up. On the other hand, shapes and plates, tubular products and tinplate are less likely to be advanced.

Increased demand pushed steel operations last week to the highest level in 17 months. Recent output has been hitting close to the peak of last February but last week's advance pushed operations not only to the top of 1935 but the highest point since speculative purchases in June, 1934, to anticipate a price advance which melted away as soon as it was made. The usual decline beginning Dec. 1 and slumping to New Year's is expected to be conspicuous for its absence this year, and the current quarter will be the best for the steel industry in several years.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Wall Street was a three-ring show last week, with lively developments in as many major fields—the stock market, capital flotations, and foreign exchange.

The technical reaction in the stock market which professionals have expected for some time, developed toward the end of the week, with volume so heavy as to put the tape as much as 10 minutes late. The decline, however, was short-lived. Both the internal action of the market and the news from outside the Street were not suggestive of further decline; no airpockets were uncovered in individual issues, and a run of good news during the week delayed, and then checked the drop. At Saturday's close stocks were again in full upswing and the tape late on the bull side.

The unfavorable news on which apparently the market declined was the French fiscal situation. The expectation that France will devalue is so old it has whiskers, but this time devaluation looks more likely than at any time in the last three years. The economy decrees of Premier Laval, which are apparently the only thing that can save the French budget, have yet to be approved by the Parliamentary Committee and the prospects look slim. French Government rentes are persistently weak. The franc remains steadily below the gold point, franc futures are dropping steeply, and gold is moving from France to New York as fast as cargo space and insurance can be obtained.

Capital Flight From Paris

The fear in the Street which brought the stock market sell-off was lest, when and if the franc is revalued downward, there might be a substantial return flow of international capital to Paris out of the New York market, tightening money rates here and reversing the recent foreign participation in the stock market on the buy side.

Well posted banking opinion scouted this fear, however. It was pointed out that of the $378,000,000 of gold which has come here in the last 2½ months from France, a considerable part resulted from British exchange operations and another large part was probably cool-headed investment money. The flight of "nervous capital" from the franc has only begun in recent weeks. However, if even such a preposterous figure as $500,000,000 of gold should turn around and leave New York in coming months, it would have practically no effect on the money market here, with member bank excess reserves at the present level of $3,070,000,000. Nor is there supposed to be much French-owned stock which might be dumped here for the repatriation of French capital. About the only effect therefore which French devaluation might have on New York, it is thought, would be psychological, and would depend on the market's underlying tone.

Foremost among the business news helping the market were the optimistic midweek steel trade reviews of the Iron Age and the American Metal Market, the former stating that automobile demand for steel has "suddenly swollen to unlooked for proportions." Tuesday's news turned in one of the longest lists of cheerful dividend actions for one day in some time. October rail reports showed 20 to 40 per cent larger net operating income than for October, 1934. The usual new high record in electric power output appeared. The gross earnings of electric power and light companies in the third quarter were the best since 1931 Machine tool and business machine orders continue sharply upward. After dialing in on all the trade comment, Wall Street concluded that the Canadian tariff agreement was bullish. Steel operations are at the highest level in 17 months. The decision of UGI not to register with the SEC under the Utilities Act was taken bullishly.

Stock Market Broadening

With three million share markets becoming a commonplace and the market broadening out—947 separate issues appeared on the tape Wednesday—the ticker frequently falls behind the market, and pressure is increasing on the Exchange to hasten the installation of its new "express" ticker, carrying up-to-the-second quotes on a small list of the most active stocks, while the present ticker drones along with complete quotations.

The perennial agitation for the incorporation of brokerage firms has revived. The argument pro is that corporation taxes are less than partnership taxes, which are said to be so high as to make it difficult for brokers to recoup in good times what they lose in bad times. The argument against is the standing position of the New York Stock Exchange that unlimited liability makes for greater protection to the brokers' customers. It is also pointed out that if any large number of brokers incorporated to avoid heavy taxes, the taxmakers would catch up with them by changing the law. Meantime brokerage houses are making money, employees' Scotch weeks have disappeared, some salaries have been increased, at least three large houses have announced bonuses, and a Merry Christmas is expected in the Street.

Gold Inflow Continues

Engagements of gold last week for shipment to the United States totaled about $90,600,000, bringing the total since Sept. 9 to $671,500,000, and no end in sight. Total gold engaged in France for United States since that date is $402,000,000. The market for the lira in New York has become almost entirely "nominal," as few bankers want to run the risk of being caught long of Italian currency in making a market for it until the results of the sanctions become more obvious.

Last week's capital flotations, totaling $177,000,000, were the largest for any single week since the big bulge in the volume of new issues last July. The week was the fourth largest of 1935 in volume, and the largest if the refunding operations of the Federal Land Banks are excluded from the calculation. The bulk of the offerings, $134,000,000, were of operating utilities.

Syndicate managers reported rapid distribution in all cases, and most of the issues went to a premium immediately after public offering. Another $100,000,000 or more of offerings are expected this week. As usual the entire list of offerings was for refunding purposes.

It is thought probable that after Dec. 1 the legal snarl involved in nonregistration under the Holding Company Act will stop off utility offerings for a time, but nobody in Wall Street professes to have a very clear idea of what is going to happen in that connection.

Chicago Business Has Big Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Nov. 25—Chicago is looking forward to one of the best Christmas buying seasons in its history. This was indicated last week by the business volume which was extremely satisfactory, according to the Chicago Association of Commerce.

Retailers benefited from the new cold spell, from the reflected success of the Chicago Automobile Show, from the advance invasion of Chicago by participants in the coming International Live Stock Exposition and from the Toy Day festivities which officially opened the Christmas shopping season last Saturday.

The sales response to the new automobile showings was said to be between 25 and 30 per cent ahead of 1934.

SEC Publishes New Rulings Governing Holding Companies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25—Securities and Exchange Commission announces a new set of rules defining types of securities suitable for investment of current funds of registered holding companies and their subsidiaries.

In determining whether it holds a percentage of voting securities of a public utility large enough to make it a holding company, a bank or trust company under the new rules is permitted to exclude all securities which it holds for the benefit of others and all securities acquired in connection with loans made in the normal course of its banking business.

Banks which hold less than 10 per cent of the outstanding votng stock of a utility or holding company, exclusive of such stocks as described above, will not, according to the above rule, be regulated as holding companies.

Acquisitions in sharply limited amounts authorized by the rule are (1) investments of current funds in actively traded securities generally considered suitable for short-term investment; (2) prime commercial paper, trade acceptances or certificates of deposit maturing within one year, and customers' paper; (3) notes or other paper of "50 per cent subsidiaries" maturing in nine months; (4) its own obligations of any "50 per cent subsidiary"; (5) its own stock or the stock of any "50 per cent subsidiary"; (6) obligations of any industrial or other enterprise located in the territory served by the company acquiring them.

Lumber Production Has Seasonal Drop

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 (AP)—Decreases in production, orders and shipments of lumber during the week ended Nov. 16 as compared with the previous week are reported by the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association.

The association said, however, that the declines were "no more than seasonal." The report said production for the week was 45 per cent above the similar week of 1934, orders 24 per cent higher and shipments 15 per cent greater.

Reports from 560 mills gave production at 206,931,000 feet, shipments 185,510,000 feet and orders 192,400,000 feet. Revised figures for the previous week showed production at 218,158,000 feet, shipments 186,274,000 feet and orders 196,527,000 feet.

This is not an Offering Prospectus. The offer of these Bonds is made only by means of the Offering Prospectus. This is published on behalf of only those of the undersigned who are registered dealers in securities in this State.

This issue, though registered, is not approved by the Securities and Exchange Commission, which does not pass on the merits of any registered securities.

$25,000,000

New York and Queens Electric Light and Power Company

First and Consolidating Mortgage Bonds, 3½% Series of 1935

Dated November 1, 1935 — *Due November 1, 1965*

Interest payable May 1 and November 1 in New York City

CITY BANK FARMERS TRUST COMPANY, NEW YORK, Trustee

Coupon Bonds in denomination of $1,000, registerable as to principal. Registered Bonds in denominations of $1,000, $5,000 and multiples of $5,000. Coupon Bonds and registered Bonds, and the several denominations, interchangeable.

Redeemable, at the option of the Company, upon 30 days' notice, as a whole at any time or in part on any interest payment date at the following prices with accrued interest: to and including November 1, 1938, at 107%; thereafter to and including November 1, 1942, at 106%; thereafter to and including November 1, 1946, at 105%; thereafter to and including November 1, 1950, at 104%; thereafter to and including November 1, 1954, at 103%; thereafter to and including November 1, 1958, at 102%; thereafter to and including November 1, 1962, at 101%; and thereafter at 100%.

Legal investment, in the opinion of counsel for the Underwriters, for Savings Banks in New York and Massachusetts.

The following is merely a brief outline of certain information contained in the Offering Prospectus and is subject to the more detailed statements in the Offering Prospectus and the Registration Statement, which also include important information not outlined or indicated herein. The Offering Prospectus, which must be furnished to each purchaser, should be read prior to any purchase of these Bonds.

THE COMPANY — *New York and Queens Electric Light and Power Company, incorporated in New York on July 21, 1900, is engaged in the purchase, distribution and sale of electric energy in the Borough of Queens, City and State of New York, excepting in the Fifth Ward (Rockaway district). The Company, over 97.4% of the stock of which is owned by Consolidated Gas Company of New York, has no generating facilities of its own, but purchases substantially its entire requirements of electric energy under arrangements with other electric companies of the Consolidated Gas Company of New York System. The principal properties of the Company consist of a transmission and distribution system, electric substations, office buildings and service buildings, all of which are located in the Borough of Queens.*

CAPITALIZATION

	Outstanding as of Aug. 31, 1935
Long Term Debt (before application of the proceeds of this issue):	
Ten Year Six Per Cent. Debentures, due March 1, 1937 (owned by Consolidated Gas Company of New York)	$10,000,000
Indebtedness to affiliated companies of Consolidated Gas Company System	11,600,000
Real Estate Mortgage (paid in full September 10, 1935)	2,500
Capital Stock:	
Preferred (5% Non-Cumulative, par value $100 per share)	12,426 shs.
Common (No par value)	429,501 shs.

PURPOSE OF ISSUE — *The net proceeds to the Company from the sale of these Bonds, after deducting its estimated expenses in connection therewith, are expected to approximate $24,669,465, of which $23,600,000 is to be used to retire indebtedness, including long term debt described above. The balance of approximately $1,069,465 is to be used for additions and betterments to the plant and distributing system, subject to the approval of the New York Public Service Commission.*

EARNINGS — *The Profit and Loss Statement in the Offering Prospectus (which statement must be read with the accountant's certificate and appended notes) shows the following as the Company's Operating Revenues, Gross Corporate Income (available for fixed charges after provision for Federal income taxes and retirement expense), Deductions from Gross Corporate Income (including all interest charges and amortization of debt discount and expense), and Net Income during the three years and eight months ended August 31, 1935:*

Year Ended December 31	Operating Revenues	Gross Corporate Income	Deductions From Gross Corporate Income	Net Income
1932	$20,306,252.58	$4,596,047.70	$918,114.25	$3,677,933.45
1933	19,801,703.29	5,027,562.96	978,248.39	4,049,314.57
1934	20,241,753.02	3,813,950.47	994,583.72	2,819,366.75
1935*	14,093,054.08	2,712,688.89	683,028.79	2,029,660.10

*Eight months ended August 31.

Attention is directed to statements in the Offering Prospectus regarding rate reductions effective January 1 and August 1, 1935.

BONDS OF THE 3½% SERIES OF 1935 — *These Bonds, in the opinion of counsel, will be secured by a first lien on substantially all the physical property of the Company (with certain exceptions referred to in the Offering Prospectus) and its franchises, subject to any liens for unpaid taxes. The Mortgage contains provision for the issuance, under certain restrictions, of additional Bonds which as to lien would rank pari passu with these Bonds.*

The Mortgage permits the Company, in certain instances, to dispose of property covered by the Mortgage without notice and without release from the Trustee, and also provides, in other instances, for release of property by the Trustee without notice to bondholders.

The provisions of the Mortgage may be modified (subject to certain limitations set forth in the Offering Prospectus) by vote of holders of 66⅔% of the Bonds.

UNDERWRITING — *Subject to certain terms and conditions, the Underwriters named in the Offering Prospectus have severally agreed to purchase these Bonds from the Company at 100%, or a total of $25,000,000, plus accrued interest. Such Bonds are to be offered to the public at 102%, or a total of $25,500,000, plus accrued interest. The underwriting discounts are 2%, or a total of $500,000.*

Price 102% and Accrued Interest

The Underwriters have agreed to purchase these Bonds when, as and if issued, and subject to the approval of Messrs. Davis Polk Wardwell Gardiner & Reed, counsel for the Underwriters, and to certain other conditions. The validity of the Company's titles and franchises will be passed upon by Messrs. Shearman & Sterling, counsel for the Company. It is expected that delivery of Bonds in temporary form, exchangeable for definitive Bonds when prepared, will be made at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. on or about November 29, 1935, against payment therefor in New York funds.

Further information, in particular financial statements, is contained in the Registration Statement on file with the Commission, and in the Offering Prospectus which must be furnished to each purchaser and is obtainable only from such of the undersigned as are registered dealers in securities in this State.

MORGAN STANLEY & CO.
Incorporated

KUHN, LOEB & CO. — BLYTH & CO., Inc.

BROWN HARRIMAN & CO. Incorporated — LAZARD FRÈRES & COMPANY Incorporated

THE FIRST BOSTON CORPORATION — EDWARD B. SMITH & CO.

BONBRIGHT & COMPANY Incorporated — LEHMAN BROTHERS

CLARK, DODGE & CO.

Dated November 25, 1935.

The SECOND NATIONAL
Bank of Boston
FOUNDED 1832
111 FRANKLIN STREET
and HOTEL STATLER BUILDING
COMMERCIAL BANKING—FOREIGN—SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST DEPARTMENTS

Eastern Elevens Wind Up Season This Week End

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Only three games remain on the eastern football schedule eligible to figure even remotely in the sectional or national championship race. Princeton, by its thorough and complete rout of the previously undefeated and untied Dartmouth football team, 26-6, last Saturday, now faces its nemesis of last year, Yale, at New Haven, Conn., Saturday, to round out an unbeaten and untied trail of glory.

The other two games in which prospective hopefuls follow the path of Princeton are those in which New York University, with an unblemished record, meets Fordham in an intra-city battle at the Yankee Stadium, Thursday, and Holy Cross, with only a tie to mar its 1935 performance, clashes with a traditional rival, Boston College, Saturday.

Of the three teams still in the so-called running, the Tigers are way out in front. Princeton has left a trail of victims such as Pennsylvania, Williams, Rutgers, Cornell, Navy, Harvard, Lehigh and Dartmouth. N. Y. U. has bettered Bates, Carnegie Tech, Penn M. C., Georgetown, Bucknell, C. C. N. Y. and Rutgers, which hardly matches the potency of the Tiger swath. Holy Cross tied with Manhattan and defeated Rhode Island State, Providence, Maine, Harvard, Colgate, St. Anselm's, Carnegie Tech and Bates.

Tigers Have Logical Claim

Should all three conclude their seasons with triumphs, the Tigers, by virtue of the heavier schedule and in general rating of the experts, have by far the most logical claim to eastern honors. Fritz Crisler easily has the outstanding team of the East and the one best drilled and manned to represent this section should such a representative be considered advisable.

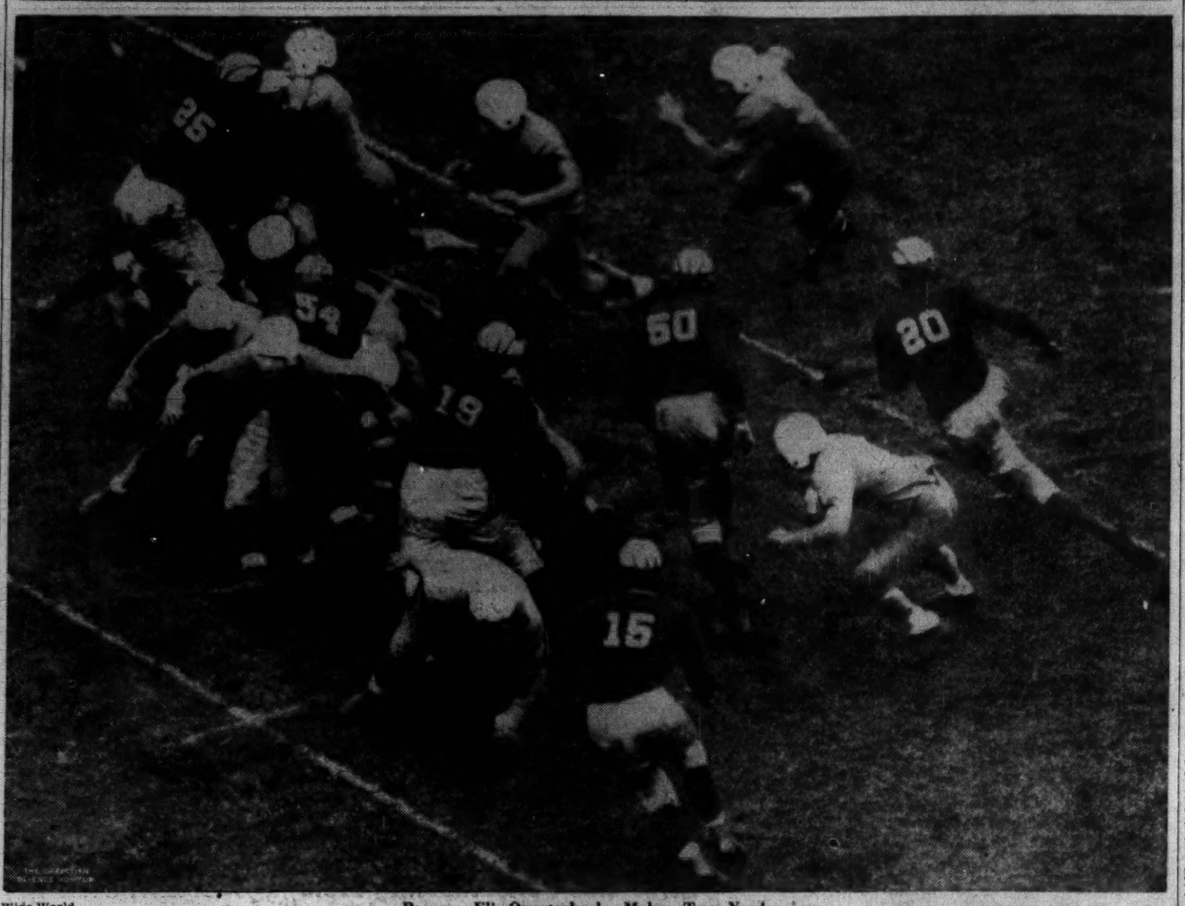
While several of the eastern teams already have finished their seasons, this week will wind up all the seaboard activity of moment. Other games Thursday, not already mentioned, bring Brown against Colgate at Providence, Maryland vs. Syracuse at Baltimore, Pennsylvania vs. Cornell at Philadelphia and Pittsburgh vs. Carnegie Tech at Pittsburgh.

Saturday Columbia entertains Dartmouth at Baker Field, West Point and Annapolis get together at Philadelphia and New Haven will house the Yale-Princeton affair.

Snow, rain and sleet marred many of last Saturday's contests. A dry field might have influenced some of the contests somewhat, but in no instance did the weather conditions serve to alibi a result. Apart from the crushing defeat the Tigers dismissed the Dartmouth hopes by, the other important tussle last Saturday saw Yale eke out victory from an "under-dog" Harvard team, 14 to 7.

Like all Harvard-Yale affairs, preseason ratings went by the board with the opening whistle. The Harvard team forgot the past to start at scratch with Yale and outplayed the Eli throughout the first half. Neither team scored, but the Bulldogs were pressed constantly. In the third quarter Larry "The Great" Kelley, Yale end, snared a fortunate pass from Roscoe that was tipped into his hands when Bilodeau leaped high into the air to knock the ball down. A Moseley-to-Capt.-Elect Emile Dubiel pass helped in tying the score in the fourth quarter and then Yale "lifted" to great heights and marched over 70 yards to the winning touchdown. Yale won, but Harvard supporters never bowed their heads at the Crimson showing. A tie would have told the story better.

Yale Attack Crashing Through Harvard Forward Wall



Wide World

Roscoe, Eli Quarterback, Makes Two Yards

Harvard Defense Held Against Yale Attack Only During First Half of Fifty-fourth Annual Clash Saturday, Before More Than 45,000 Spectators, During a Rain, Snow and Sleet Storm. Yale Won in Second Half, 14 to 7

Indiana Harriers Lose Clean Sweep By a Technicality

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 25 — The requirement that five runners of a team shall finish, to win the team championship, was all that prevented Indiana University from making a clean sweep in the United States senior cross-country championship of the Amateur Athletic Union, over the 10,000-meter course at Van Cortlandt Park. Donald R. Lash '37, winner last year, took the individual title for the second time, while Thomas M. Deckard, also of Indiana, was second, and James T. Smith, a sophomore from the same institution, who won the junior championship two years ago, was third, and Melverne I. Trutt was in fifth place, making the fourth and last Hoosier to compete.

The team title went to the perennial winners, Millrose Athletic Association, with Manhattan College second. With Indiana eliminated, Millrose had first, third, fifth, twelfth and fifteenth places for a total of 37 points, to 39 against Manhattan College, which used the varsity team which ran second to Michigan State in the intercollegiates last week. The Millrose team was composed of Eino Pentti, who was in fourth place, Joseph Mundy, Louis P. Gregory, Jean Berthelot and James McDade.

Paul Kanaly, running unattached, from Belmont, Mass., was sixth, Thomas C. Ottey, former intercollegiate champion, when a student at Michigan State, seventh, and Richard D. Frey, another unattached runner from Buffalo, eighth. They were bunched through most of the race, but Lash shook off his field on the second round of the hill section, and finished 100 yards in the clear, with the next three separated by half that distance.

Slavia Ties Champions

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 25 (AP)—A fast, alert Slavia team from Cleveland outplayed the St. Louis Shamrocks, United States professional soccer champions, yesterday, and but for an "unlucky" break would have had a victory instead of a 2-to-2 tie. Jack Thompson, Slavia right halfback, was the "goat" on the second St. Louis goal near the close of the first half. Jumping with Bert Patenaude of the Shamrocks at a cross to the mouth of the Slavia goal, he deflected the ball into his own net for a St. Louis tally. Max Hornak scored both Slavia goals, one midway in the first half and the other after five minutes of the second period.

Miss Stowell Breaks Record

CHICAGO, Nov. 25 (AP)—Hilda Stowell of Chicago last night won a 50-to-32 decision over Daisy Jordan of Minneapolis in the first game of the women's United States pocket billiards championship tournament, running out in 31 innings. Miss Stowell, with eight billiards in the eighteenth inning, set a new women's amateur world record. The former record of seven was held by Gertrude Baker McEvoy of New York. In the second match of the evening Irene Hummell of New York, the eastern champion, defeated Ruth Harvey of Los Angeles 50 to 35 in 38 innings. Both had high runs of seven.

Giants Purchase Coffman

NEW YORK, Nov. 25 (AP)—The New York Giants announced Saturday the purchase of Pitcher Dick Coffman from the St. Louis Americans and the outright sale of First Baseman Joe Malay to the Little Rock club of the Southern Association. Jim Tierney, secretary of the Giants, declined to name the amount involved in either deal.

Sporting Around the Hub

Storm Signals Flying at Boston Garden

THE all-powerful Toronto Leafs, once again having put on the ice one of the outstanding teams of the National Hockey League, are Boston bound, and storm signals are flying from the Boston Garden. When the Boston Bruins and Leafs meet, the hockey fan has the makings of a titanic hockey clash.

Through recent years of major-league hockey, Bruins and Leafs have probably provided more action and more fiercely contested games than any other two rivals in the league. It takes merely the sight of those Toronto blue jerseys to key up the Boston forces, and Toronto has never failed to rise to the occasion and play spectacular hockey against the Bruins.

Old faces to Boston fans decorate those Toronto jerseys again this year. The first line of Charley Conacher, Joe Primeau and Harvey (Busher) Jackson is still the greatest line in hockey. Buzz Boll, Bill Thoms and Frank Finnigan make a top-notch second line, and the most promising of the "kid" lines in present day hockey is composed of Pep Kelly, Nick Metz and Art Jackson, Back up these three lines with Andy Blair as a utility forward, and the dashing King Clancy, Busher Hollett, Red Horner and Happy Day on defense and put George Hainsworth in goal, and you have a hockey team whose power, versatility and seasoning set it apart from any other team in the game.

Game Tomorrow Night—Boston fans have seen the Bruins raise their game repeatedly to turn back the Leafs in some of the most hectic games ever played on Boston ice, and the Bruins tomorrow night will be a different team than that which eked out a 1-to-0 victory over the Americans in the league opener. Toronto has broken away in a manner to indicate the team is just as powerful as a year ago when Conacher, Clancy and company won the National Hockey League championship in a bruising first-place playoff series with the Bruins.

Bruins with an air-tight defense, and a slow-starting offense, will get a real test tomorrow night. With a week of practice, and especially playing against a team which does not check as close as either Maroons or Americans, Bruins' combination game probably will be more potent tomorrow night. Toronto goes out to score goals and relies on a wide-open game to outscore the opposition. These tactics when followed by both Bruins and Leafs usually produce high-scoring games, and one of these thrillers with plenty of scoring undoubtedly is ahead of the Boston fans tomorrow night.

Cubs Face Hard Stretch—The Boston Cubs this week will tackle as tough a stretch of hockey as they will be called upon to play all season. From Wednesday to Sunday night they will play four games in five nights, three of them on the road, and none of the Boston camp looks forward to the assignment with any joy.

The Cubs played the Springfield Indians in Boston last night, winning 2 to 1, and on Wednesday they move to Philadelphia for their opening engagement of the season with the formidable Ramblers who just now are considered the strongest team in the Canadian-American Hockey League. The Ramblers, the New York Rangers farm team, have broken away from the Can-Am barrier in impressive manner and the Cubs are anxious to match strength with the team which the Quaker City fans feel will take the league championship from Boston.

After Philadelphia comes the deluge. The next night Cubs play Providence at Providence. They return to Boston for a Saturday game with New Haven and go back to New Haven the next night for a return game. Fortunately, Cubs go into this terrific stretch of hockey with all hands except Walter (Red) Jackson physically fit for the hardest sort of play and Jackson may be back in the lineup before the week is over.

The week's play will have brought the Cubs, defending league champions, against every team in the league, and will give an excellent idea as to how the Boston team may be expected to fare in later games. Cubs have a potentially powerful squad, one which has broken away to a slow scoring start but which Manager Fred Hitchman feels will be battling for the lead just as soon as the attack gets rolling.

Chippewas Win Park Football Title—A crowd of 5000 shivering football enthusiasts braved the cold wind yesterday at the South Boston Stadium. They saw the Chippewas defeat the Mattapan Merchants, 14 to 13, for the championship of the Boston Park Department Football League. Despite the weather the game was cleanly played and there were few fumbles.

Bill Mullen, the man in charge of playground activities in the City of Boston, had the grounds in good shape following Saturday's snowstorm. A crew of 30 men prepared the gridiron for the afternoon battle.

The Chippewas will now play a double-header for the holiday, meeting the Scarlet and Whites at Dorchester in the morning and their district rivals, Norcross Club, in the afternoon.

Waltham Needs Tie on Thursday—Waltham and Malden high schools are leading the Eastern Massachusetts interscholastic football group. Waltham can win the title if it defeats or ties Brockton High on Thanksgiving Day. If the Brockton boys upset Waltham then Malden will have to tie Medford to gain a first-place deadlock or win to take the championship. Both Waltham and Malden are favored to win their games on Thursday.

Lill Wins Cross-Country Run—Robert Lill of the Brighton Club won the annual Elizabeth Peabody House 1¾-mile cross-country run in 9m. 45s. held in Boston yesterday morning. Herman Rosenberg, winner last year, finished second. Rosenberg took the lead at the half-way mark and held it until 50 yards from the finish when Lill sprinted by him to capture the race. The other finishers: Henry Eetman, Brightons, third; Henry Sheiran, Ju-als; Danno DeGreggore, Brightons, fifth.

There were 14 starters and eight finished the ice-covered and wind-swept course. The Brighton Club took team honors.

Here and There—The Boston Field Hockey Association women will hold their annual banquet at the Old Plantation Tea Room tonight at 6:30 o'clock . . . The Dorchester Cardinals defeated the Dorchester Club, 12 to 0, to win the Eastern Conference football championship of the Boston Park League at Mattapan yesterday . . . Boston's professional soccer team defeated the Wolff Cafe F. C. team of Fall River, 4 to 2, yesterday, at Lincoln's Park in a National Cup contest.

The Boston Amateur Basketball League season will get under way a week from tonight with eight teams in the circuit . . . The Boston Redskins of the National Professional Football League went down to defeat before the Chicago Cardinals, 6 to 0, at Fenway Park yesterday afternoon before a crowd of 4000 . . . The Redskins have lost eight straight games which may be a league record for consecutive reverses.

Boston University's varsity football team will journey to Florida, starting tomorrow noon, with stopovers at Washington and North Charlotte, N. C. . . . The B. U. players, who will close their 1935 gridiron schedule against Miami University, will arrive in Miami Thursday night, play their game and attend a dance Friday night and start home Saturday, arriving in Boston Tuesday . . . The trip to Florida will be the longest attempted in B. U. football history . . . The game in Florida will be played Friday night under lights, and will be the first night game the Terriers have ever played . . . Miami will come to Boston next fall.

Yale's junior varsity soccer team held its first Harvard rival scoreless on Saturday, winning 6 to 0 on the new athletic field behind the Harvard Business School . . . The schoolgirl field hockey tournament at Newton on Saturday brought out nearly 200 players, despite the weather conditions . . . Northeastern University will sponsor a swimming team this season for the first time, and practice will be held in the Boston Y. M. C. A. pool.

Advance Sale Of Sugar Bowl Game Tickets Is Strong

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORELANS, La., Nov. 25—Sales for the second annual Sugar Bowl classic, Dixie's New Year's Day football carnival, passed the $20,000 mark early this week.

Interest, both local and out-of-town, is so high for the gridiron classic that spectators are buying tickets "sight unseen," so to speak, for contenders in the 1936 Bowl battle will not be selected until after the games of Nov. 30.

"No invitations have been issued, or will be until Dec. 1," said Warren V. Miller, head of the sponsoring Midwinter Sports Association group.

"The advance sale points to a complete sell-out, and our sports carnival this year is going to be even greater than when Tulane defeated Temple in a spectacular battle," he continued.

"The Sugar Bowl is far and away from the 'baby' class. We proved that last year. We started with the Tulane-Temple football game, and an invitational tennis tournament, won by the national champion, Wilmer Allison."

"That was just a starter. In addition to the above events we are going to present, from Dec. 28 to Jan. 24, a field of national champions and record holders in track and field; and a basketball game between Louisiana State, collegiate champions, and Pittsburgh, runner-up in 1935."

Football, basketball, tennis and track are the major events to be staged in this romantic, old winter capital, but several minor features are on the program planned for visitors to the holiday carnival.

One team from the South and the other from either the North, East or West will be selected by the Mid-Winter Sports body, with the help of America's leading sport writers, about Dec. 1.

Louisiana State, Southern Methodist, Texas Christian, Rice and possibly Duke, conqueror of the great North Carolina team last week end, are being considered for the Southern representative.

Eligible teams from the East and Midwest, at this writing, are Dartmouth, Notre Dame, New York University, Holy Cross, Temple and Pittsburgh.

College Cross-Country

Pittsburgh 17, Navy 37.

Eastern College Football Scores

Adrian 30, St. Mary's (Winona) 20.
Albright 9, Franklin and Marshall 6.
Akron 13, Mt. Union 0.
Allen 12, Morris C. 0.
Amarillo 20, Capitol Hill 0.
Appalachian T. 14, Greenville T. 6.
Arizona 38, New Mexico 6.
Army 34, Vermont 0.
Auburn 19, Georgia 7.
Baldwin Wallace 57, Wooster 0.
Bethany 27, Fairmount 6.
Boston College 25, Boston U. 6.
Bowling Green 40, Richmond 6.
Brigham Young 13, Arizona State 0.
Bucknell 2, Penn State 0.
Cheyney T. 20, Bordentown 0.
Chicago 7, Illinois 6.
Colgate 27, Rutgers 0.
Columbia 18, Brown 0.
Cornell (Iowa) 18, Grinnell 13.
Culver Stockton 7, Principia 7.
Daniel 6, Southwestern 6.
Dayton 27, Wittenberg 0.
Denison 27, Ohio Northern 13.
Dickinson 13, Muhlenberg 6.
Dover T. 27, Downington 0.
Duke 7, North Carolina State 0.
Duquesne 13, Detroit 6.
Elon 65, Guilford 0.
Evansville 19, Valparaiso 14.
Fort Hays T. 12, Washburn 6.
Georgia Tech 39, Florida 6.
Georgetown C. 55, Hanover 0.
Hardin-Simmons 46, Texas C. of M. 0.
Hastings 26, Nebraska Wes. 12.
Haverford 7, Johns Hopkins 6.
Idaho 26, Nevada 6.
Illinois Western 20, Carbondale 0.
Indiana 7, Purdue 0.
Iowa 0, Northwestern 0.
Kalamazoo T. 7, West Chester T. 6.
Kansas State 7, Missouri 7.
Lane 21, Rust 13.
LaSalle 14, St. Joseph 7.
Lebanon Valley 18, Delaware 0.
Lehigh 48, Lafayette 0.
Louisiana State U. 56, Southwestern 0.
Louisiana T. 25, Louisiana C. 7.
Marquette 26, Creighton 0.
Maryland 12, Georgetown 6.
Mass. State 19, Tufts 13.
McCook 12, Nebraska Central 6.
McMurray 31, Christian 7.
Memphis T. 30, Delta T. 9.
Minnesota 33, Wisconsin 7.
Mississippi 6, Centenary 0.
Mississippi State 25, Sewanee 0.
Morris Brown 21, Florida A. & M. 0.
Newberry 14, Erskine 0.
North Texas T. 6, Southwest Texas T. 0.
Notre Dame 20, Southern Calif. 13.
Ohio U. 13, Ohio Wesleyan 0.
Ohio State 38, Michigan 0.
Oregon 7, Washington 6.
Oregon State 0, Montana 0.
Pacific 6, Puget Sound 0.
Penn M. C. 20, Baltimore 0.
Pomona C. 20, Occidental 0.
Princeton 26, Dartmouth 6.
Randolph Macon 14, Hampden Sydney 6.
Roanoke 14, Emory & Henry 0.
Shippensburg T. 6, Lock Haven T. 0.
Slippery Rock 21, Bloomsburg T. 6.
South Carolina 2, Washington & Lee 0.
Springfield 19, Allegheny 0.
Stanford 13, California 0.
Stetson 6, Murray Teachers 0.
St. Bonaventure 24, St. Thomas 0.
St. Louis 6, DePaul 0.
St. Vincent 9, Davis & Elkins 0.
Susquehanna 34, Swarthmore 0.
Texas Christian 27, Rice 6.
Texas Tech. 27, St. Mary's (Texas) 0.
Thiel 7, Grove City 0.
Toledo 31, Heidelberg 0.
Tulane 13, Louisiana Normal 0.
Tulsa 7, Drake 0.
Tuskegee 26, Knoxville 13.
U. C. L. A. 14, Loyola (L. A.) 6.
Union U. 0, Southwestern (Tenn.) 0.
Upsala 20, Panzer 14.
Villanova 21, Temple 14.
Virginia State 7, So. Carolina A. & M. 0.
Western Reserve 40, Oberlin 0.
West Ky. Tea 40, East Ky. Tea. 6.
West Michigan T. 7, Westchester T. 6.
West Texas T. 7, Sul Ross T. 6.
Wiley 67, Dillard 0.
Wilson T. 19, Shepherds 6.
W. Maryland 13, North Dakota 7.
Wofford 7, Presbyterian 6.
W. Virginia 51, Washington & Jefferson 0.
Wyoming 6, Colorado 0.
Xavier 6, Southern 2.
Yale 14, Harvard 7.

Layden Signs New Contract

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Nov. 25 (AP)—Coach Elmer Layden, who led Notre Dame to its best season since 1930 with a record of seven victories, one defeat and one tie, Saturday was rewarded with a new two-year contract with a good increase in salary. No details were given on the increase received by Layden, a star of the famous four horsemen, who also serves as Notre Dame athletic director.

Giants, Packers Hold Leads In Pro Grid League

National Professional Football League Standing

Western Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Points For	Points Agst.	P. C.
Green Bay	7	0	3	161	81	.700
Chicago Bears	5	1	3	170	85	.625
Detroit	5	2	3	149	109	.625
Chicago Card.	5	1	3	83	70	.625

Eastern Division

New York	6	0	3	125	82	.667
Brooklyn	5	0	4	90	92	.556
Pittsburgh	4	0	6	97	183	.400
Philadelphia	2	0	7	40	145	.222
Boston	1	0	8	52	120	.111

Results Nov. 24

Green Bay 34, Pittsburgh 14.
Chicago Bears 20, Detroit 20.
New York 10, Philadelphia 0.
Chicago Cardinals 6, Boston 0.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25 (AP)—The defending champion New York Giants and the Green Bay Packers probably will meet in the National Professional Football League title playoff—provided they get by a pair of tough assignments Thursday.

The Giants, who conquered Philadelphia yesterday, 10 to 0, for their seventh victory in 10 games, have only three more games to play. They tackle the Brooklyn Dodgers Thanksgiving Day, and a victory would put them just about "in." A defeat, however, would throw New York and Brooklyn into a tie for the leadership of the eastern division. After that, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh should not give the champions too much trouble.

The western division leading Packers face their most critical test of the season in tackling the Chicago Cardinals at Wrigley Field Thursday. Of the Packers' three defeats, two were administered by the Cardinals. If they get by the Cards, the Packers should finish the season with a victory over Philadelphia.

Green Bay gave another great exhibition of power yesterday in walloping Pittsburgh, 34 to 14, at Pittsburgh. George Sauer and Johnny Blood scored two touchdowns each for the Packers, and Tony Hinkle added the other. Jim Levey scored touchdowns in the second and third periods for the Pirates.

The Giants whipped Philadelphia on a 55-yard touchdown pass from Ed Danowski to Tod Goodwin in the third period, and Harry Newman's 18-yard place kick in the fourth.

Two field goals by Bill Smith gave the Cardinals a 6-to-0 decision over Boston, protecting the winners' chances of getting into the playoffs if anything should happen to the Packers.

The Chicago Bears and Detroit Lions staged a 20-to-20 thriller in the other game at Chicago. Bill Shepherd and Dutch Clark scored touchdowns in the second period, only to have Bill Karr catch two touchdown passes to tie the score at the half.

Shepherd scored again in the third. Karr, however, caught another pass for a touchdown later in the period. Both teams retained outside chances of getting into the playoff.

National Hockey League

American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Chicago	4	1	0	12	5	9
Rangers	2	2	3	8	11	6
Detroit	1	3	1	6	7	5
Boston	1	0	3	1	2	2

Canadian Division

Toronto	3	1	3	22	20	7
Canadiens	3	0	2	13	11	6
Americans	1	1	4	10	18	3
Montreal	2	0	2	8	6	4

Results Nov. 23

Montreal 5, Toronto 2.
Canadiens 2, Americans 1.

Results Nov. 24

Rangers 1, Boston 0.
Chicago 2, Montreal 1.
Detroit 2, Toronto 1.

Canadian-American Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Philadelphia	5	0	1	20	9	10
New Haven	2	1	2	11	15	5
Springfield	2	1	3	12	12	5
Providence	1	1	3	7	11	3
Boston	1	1	2	4	7	3

Results Nov. 23

Springfield 5, New Haven 0.
Philadelphia 2, Providence 0.

Results Nov. 24

Boston 2, Springfield 1, overtime.
Philadelphia 4, Providence 0.

Bell Hasn't Turned Pro Yet

NEW YORK, Nov. 25 (AP)—R. Berkeley Bell, amateur tennis player, said early yesterday in comment on a report he had turned professional, that nothing has been signed yet. "I don't know why I shouldn't turn pro, but if I do it will be before the end of December," Bell said. "Bill O'Brien's tour starts in January and he has been trying to get me and several others to join him." At Austin, Texas, Dr. D. A. Penick said O'Brien had written him Bell already had turned professional.

Chess Masters All Even

THE HAGUE, Holland, Nov. 25 (AP)—The twenty-second game of the chess championship match between Dr. Alexander Alekhine of Paris and Dr. Max Euwe of Amsterdam was played here yesterday and resulted in a draw after 17 moves. A queen's pawn opening was adopted by Dr. Euwe, who had the white pieces. Early exchanges brought about simplification of position and no combinations were possible. The score remained even at 11-11. Eight games have been drawn.

Wales 41, France 7

LLANELLY, Wales, Nov. 25 (AP)—Wales defeated France 41 to 7 in an international Rugby match played here Saturday.

Former Army Gridiron Mentor Approves of Modern Tactics

WASHINGTON (AP) — Back around the turn of the century, when the tandem and tackles-back formations comprised football's chief offensive maneuvers, Ernest (Pot) Graves played four full seasons at tackle on Army's eleven. He then coached for nearly two decades before quitting the game.

Now, as a retired colonel on special duty in the chief engineer's office here, Graves chuckles as he recalls the old days and reads of the successes of the gridders he coached at West Point, Harvard and Princeton.

Many of his players earned fame as coaches and were among the hundreds of mentors who used Graves' manual of line play—the "Lineman's Bible"—published in 1920. To this day, at West Point, they mention Graves as an example of perfection in positional technique. What he didn't know about line play wasn't worth knowing.

A big jovial fellow around 60, with white hair and eyebrows that speak a language of their own, Graves has seen the football cycle move through all the stages from the old days of push and pull down to the highly intricate game of today. His chief comment is that a player must be faster and more agile today and that he has more opportunity to use his intelligence.

His gridiron competition began in 1897 at the University of North Carolina, then picked up again in 1901 at the military academy. He played fullback at the southern school and tackle at Army. It was during his West Point years that he faced such gridiron greats as Shelvin, Yale's great end, and Walter Eckersall, Chicago's brilliant quarterback, runner and kicker, and played alongside Charles Daly, perhaps Army's greatest quarterback, and Paul Bunker, an all-time Army tackle. Maj. Gen. Leon Kromer, now chief of cavalry, was his coach.

He recalls the 1903 game with Chicago, Army's first intersectional clash.

Met Rockne-Dorais Pass Barrage

"Eckersall was running wild then, but Army was primed for him. We swarmed on him so closely he didn't have a chance to do any drop-kicking or running," he said, "that is, after he returned the opening kickoff 60 yards."

He coached at West Point in 1905-06, 1912-17 and 1919-20. Harvard used him as a line coach in 1907-08 and Princeton in 1921.

It was while he was at West Point that Notre Dame came to the plains to uncork a forward passing barrage, with Guns Dorais pitching and Knute Rockne catching, that had Army groggy.

Graves regards the 1916 West Point team as the best he ever coached—the outfit that had Elmer Oliphant and Gene Vidal, now chief of the Commerce Department's air service, in the backfield—and he classes Hamilton Fish, an all-American at Harvard and now Representative from New York, as the best lineman he ever taught.

Among the Army players Graves coached who have made records as college coaches are John McEwan of Oregon, Army and Holy Cross; Bob Neyland of Tennessee and Army; Ralph Sasse of Mississippi State and Army; "Biff" Jones of Army, Louisiana State and Oklahoma; and Paul Parker and Bill Britton of Tennessee.

Junior, Boys' Tourney At Seventh Regiment

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 25—The Seventh Regiment Tennis Club will again welcome the junior and boy tennis players of the United States over the Christmas and New Year holidays, when the twenty-first United States junior indoor championships, and the nineteenth indoor boy championships, are staged on the armory courts.

Play will begin on Dec. 26, at 10 a. m., in the singles of both championships with the doubles commencing on the following day. Entries, which must be made on the official blank, and must be accompanied by a copy of a birth certificate, as well as a certification by an official of the club, school or college from which he enters, must be in the hands of Edward B. Moss, executive secretary of the U. S. L. T. A. on Dec. 14, and the singles draw in both events will be made at the office of the U. S. L. T. A., at noon, Dec. 20. All fees, which are $2 in singles and $3 in doubles, must be paid at the time the entry is filed.

Richard B. Jones, as he has been for several years, will be the referee, and A. Castle Postley once more chairman of the tournament committee. Both are prominent in the Seventh Regiment Tennis Club.

Entrants for the junior events must be under 18 years of age on Jan. 1, 1935, while boys must be under 15 on the same date. Entrants in the boys' events, may not compete in junior events.

Sabre Fencers Begin Their Tryout Series

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 25 — The third group of candidates for the American Olympic fencing team, the sabre fencers, started their tryout series yesterday afternoon at The Fencers Club, with 29 candidates. The only prominent absentees were Leo Nunes, who is not eligible for the team, and Jose R. de Capriles, who is content to compete at épée.

Norman C. Armitage, United States champion, of the home club, emerged victor, but not until after a fence-off against Miguel A. de Capriles, elder brother of Jose, an associate professor at New York University, and the leader of the University Fencers Club, the graduate organization of the Hall of Fame. De Capriles ranks third, but defeated former champion John R. Huffman, New York Athletic Club, who ranks second, both times they met in the competition. Huffman was third, defeating Peter W. Bruder, Salle de Vince, on points. Irving E. Cantor, Fencers Club, was fifth, S. Thompson Stewart Jr., Salle de Vince, sixth, Cornel Wilde, of the same organization, seventh and Julio Cerra, also a pupil of Vince, eighth.

Next week the second of the épée series will be staged, with the sabre men returning a week later. Both of these will be at The Fencers Club.

Bear Cats to Represent Canada

PORT ARTHUR, Ont., Nov. 23 (Canadian Press)—The honor of upholding Canadian hockey supremacy at the next Olympic Games rests with the Port Arthur Bear Cats, a belated consolation for the Allan Cup they failed to win in the final against Halifax Wolverines last spring. The invitation was extended to the western champions by the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association and as promptly was accepted.

Tising Taken by Pirates

PITTSBURGH, Penns. (AP)—The Pittsburgh Pirate management has announced that Jack Tising of Louisville, a strikeout king in the American Association, has been obtained in a conditional deal. He will accompany the club to the spring training quarters. If he makes the grade he will be purchased outright. Otherwise the pitcher will be returned to Louisville.

Mulligan Sold to Memphis

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 25 (AP)—The Memphis baseball club has purchased Joe Mulligan, right-hand pitcher, from the Boston club of the American League. Thomas R. Watkins, club president, made the announcement Saturday in a telegram from Louisville, Ky. Mulligan, former Holy Cross player, was with Syracuse last year.

Cochrane at Miami

MIAMI, Fla., Nov. 23 (AP)—Mickey Cochrane blew into town today to talk baseball with his new boss, Walter O. Briggs, who recently became the club's sole owner. A new president, to succeed the late Frank J. Navin, will be the chief order of business before the baseball conferees, the Detroit catcher-manager indicated.

Trulio Wins Final Match

By a Staff Correspondent

NEW YORK, Nov. 25—Angelo Trulio of the New York Athletic Club won the final match for the Robert L. Ripley trophy in the four-wall soft-ball invitation handball tournament at the club on Saturday afternoon, when he scored a straight-game victory over Joseph P. Platak of Chicago, National A. A. U. champion, at 21—15, 21—14. John Endewick of Cleveland was awarded third place when John Walsh of the home club, defaulted to him in the consolation final. Platak is a natural left-hander, and Trulio held the upper hand chiefly by playing to his right hand, and led all the way, though in the second game Platak staged a late rally that brought him close to a tie. But Trulio shifted his game a bit to kill shots, and ran out the match

International Hockey League

Eastern Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
London	6	0	2	19	12	12
Buffalo	4	0	1	12	6	8
Syracuse	2	0	2	14	15	4
Rochester	1	0	5	13	23	2

Western Division

Detroit	4	1	0	19	7	8
Windsor	2	1	3	14	15	5
Pittsburgh	2	0	4	18	25	4
Cleveland	1	0	5	13	20	2

Results Nov. 23

Rochester 4, Buffalo 3, overtime.
London 4, Cleveland 2.

Result Nov. 24

Syracuse 3, Rochester 2, overtime.

College Soccer Results

Cornell 3, Colgate 0.
Princeton 3, Penn. 2.
St. John's 2, Seth Low 0.
Temple 4, Ursinus 1.
Western Maryland 2, Johns Hopkins 1.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

COLLECT liberal commissions selling famous Olovnit knit sportswear suits, polo shirts, lingerie, skirts, blouses, hosiery direct from factory; low prices, unsurpassed values. SHAUGHNESSY KNITTING COMPANY, Dept. A-107, Watertown, New York.

SANATORIUMS

Tenacre Foundation
A Non-Profit Organization
Established 1922
Owned and Operated by a Board of Trustees. One branch for care of MENTAL CASES, separate branch for REST and STUDY and care of those meeting PHYSICAL PROBLEMS
N. J. State License — Descriptive Booklet
Telephone 755 — PRINCETON, N. J.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate—30c a line for one or two insertions 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANIMALS

DOG OWNERS, DOG LOVERS
HELP US exempt the dog from the cruelties of vivisection. Write
MRS. DIANA BELAIS
1860 Broadway — New York City

APARTMENTS TO LET

BACK BAY SUITES

1-2-3 ROOMS in first class elevator bldg., modern improvements; refrigeration; also studio building with switchboard service. Coleman-Gilbert Asso. 339 Huntington Ave., Boston. Com. 2312

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

N. Y. C., 400 E. 58th, Apt. 11-H—1½ rooms, kitchen, bath; sunny, attractively furnished; immediate occupancy; $85. Supt.

SEE NEXT PAGE

Where to Dine

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.
OPENING
Thursday, Nov. 28th
at
11:30 A. M.
The Garden Cafeteria
232 SECOND STREET N.
ST. PETERSBURG

BOSTON
Elsie Lord
Now Located in Boston
Is Serving the Usual
Delightful
Thanksgiving Dinner
Shall be pleased to mail a menu to my former patrons
THE ELIOT
Colonial Dining Room
Next to Harvard Club
370 Commonwealth Ave.
KEN. 8209

MANCHESTER, N. H.
ALMA'S TEA ROOM
Home Cooked Foods
Excellent Service
Moderate Prices
Daniel Webster Highway
North of Manchester

PROVIDENCE, R. I.
EAST SIDE Pheasant
COFFEE SHOPPE
131 CUSHING STREET
Between Thayer and Brook Streets
LUNCHEON DINNER
11:30 a. m.—2:00 p. m. 5:30 p. m.—8:00 p. m.
Sundays and Holidays—Dinner, 12:00 m.—3 p.m.

Hon Hong Restaurant
Chinese and American Food
We Specialize in Chinese Dishes
BOSTON STYLE
194 Washington Street
Phone GA. 9528
PROVIDENCE

Amusements

BOSTON
KEITH MEMORIAL
TWO ENTRANCES: WASHINGTON & TREMONT
NOW
Of Course—
She Sings and Dances Again
Ginger Rogers
AS THE STAR OF 'IN PERSON'
George Brent—Alan Mowbray

NEW YORK, N. Y.
REMEMBER THE DAY
"A charming and beautiful play."
—WILLIAM LYON PHELPS
National Theatre, 41 St. W. of B'y. Pen. 6-8225
Evgs. 8:40, 50c to $3. Mts. Wed., Sat., 2:40, 50c-$2

Going South This Winter?
If so, be sure to see the Hotel, Resort and Travel Advertisements in the December 6 issue of The Christian Science Monitor.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

(Continued)

ARTISTS

JAMES BLOMFIELD, PAINTER, ETCHER
56 Grenville Street W., Toronto, Ont.
Small Pictures in Oil and Water Color

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BEADS Restrung on Genuine Silk Cable 30c up to 20 in.
ARTHUR W. FITT, 39 West Street, Boston

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A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present-day fashions.
IDA GORDON
18 E. 53rd St., New York City Plaza 3-3318

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

SECRETARY, desiring scholarship in dance or dramatic training, willing to give part time service. Phone Endicott 2-4818 (New York City).

FURNITURE

FINE furniture, rugs, from wealthy homes, reasonable; special prices on NEW Simmons bedding, studio beds, twin beds. LLOYDS SALES ROOMS, 239 East 60th St., New York City.

GIFTS

GIFTS, GREETING CARDS, Book Ends (replica of The Mother Church); book by Minny M. H. Ayers, "What Manner of Love," $1.50. MRS. GRANT, 417 Scarboro Rd., Toronto, Ont. HO. 5761, HO. 9808.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

BROOKLINE, MASS. — Companion-housekeeper, educated, capable and understanding, for single woman; good home; Christian Scientist preferred. Call Asp. 7628.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2400

OFFICES TO LET

PRACTITIONER'S office, desirable, two light rooms, afternoons or evenings. COlumbus 5-0373, N. Y. C.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS

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SHORTHAND—MANUSCRIPT TYPING
8 Dalton Street (Corner Clearway), Boston
Mornings and Evenings COM. 5189

REAL ESTATE

CHOICE SEASON RENTALS, BEAUTIFUL HOMES FOR SALE. J. W. EDDY, REALTOR, WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA.

SAVE time and effort; be safeguarded through this office. MRS. FARMER, 18 Brattle St. Cambridge KIRKland 7827

ROOMS TO LET

N. Y. C., 110 W. 90th St.—Large front studio, twin beds, kitchen privileges; reasonable, good transportation. WEBBER.

N. Y. C.—Large double or single room, river view, tastefully furnished, connecting bath. 417 Riverside Drive (5-A). University 4-8452.

NEW YORK CITY—Share charming hotel suite in thirties with young business woman; reasonable. Write Box M-38, Suite 2240, 500 5th Ave., New York City.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 42 Independence Ave. S. W., Facing Capitol—Attractive, sunny, large room; suitable 2; large closet; refined atmosphere; private; meals optional. Tel. Nat. 0095.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1617 19th St. N. W., Near Dupont Circle—Comfortable and bright rooms; a most desirable location. Phone North 6251.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Young man employed, desires electrical or radio work evenings; retail radio experience 18 years own store 10 years. Joe BROTHERS, 2033 76th St.

CHAUFFEUR, Gardener, Houseman, garage or any kind of work; can go anywhere; colored. Joseph Tobias, 74 Flower St., Hartford, Conn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

PITTSBURGH, PA. — Accountant-bookkeeper desires position; 13 years in charge of accounting department of corporation; tax reports Box A-14, 712 Fulton Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

N. Y. C.—ROBERT MALONE, 915 Carnegie Hall. Pupils accepted—Singing—Voice building—Correct diction in speaking. Circle 7-2634 for appointment.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS Bought, Sold and Rented. Repairing
Arcade Typewriter, 80 Boylston St., Boston

WEARING APPAREL

WANTED—Ladies' cloth winter coat, size 40 or 42, mink or beaver trim preferred; must be in good condition. Box T-31, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

United States

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

EWARTS CAFETERIA
522 13th STREET, N. W.
112 N. FIFTH, RICHMOND, VA.
112-14 MARKET, NORFOLK, VA.
Excellent Food
at Moderate Prices

20% MORE

allowed on Old Gold, Jewelry and Watches when purchasing New Hamilton or Elgin Watches. Free appraisal. Mail orders filled.

J. K. LEWIS
505½ 11th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

Margaret E. Wagner
Formerly with Woodward & Lothrop
LADIES' AND MISSES' ALTERATION SHOP
Dressmaking and Tailoring
Remodeling and Altering
Your Favorite Old Dress Made into a New Model
Furs Remodeled, Cleaned and Glazed
Metropolitan 0684 Evenings by Appointment
Suite 5, 1116 G St. N. W., 2nd floor

MAINE

AUBURN

Thanksgiving Flowers

"Mums" and Pompons in all their fall splendor add warmth and beauty to the home for Thanksgiving.

Send your hostess Pompons for the dining table.

GEO. M. ROAK CO.
AUBURN THEATRE BLDG. Phone 980

Perkins & Curtis, Inc.
Heating, Plumbing and Sheet Metal Work
6 MINOT AVE. Phone 162

BANGOR

GOOD EYESIGHT . . .
Is Important!

Protect your eyesight with Better Light Lamps that are now available in wall, desk and lounge models. Inspect those new scientific designed lamps and note their better light.

Bangor Hydro-Electric Co.
"At Any of Our Stores"
31 MAIN STREET

Rines (1)
43 MAIN STREET
LADIES' SHOP
SMART FASHIONS
COATS, HATS, DRESSES and ALL ACCESSORIES
MARINETTE SPORTWEAR

MAINE

BANGOR (Continued)

ZOIDIS BROTHERS
28 Central St. Telephone 9169
Fruits—Vegetables—Nuts
for Thanksgiving

NEW DRESSES *for Every Type*
KICKERNICK UNDERWEAR
SLENDERKNIT SPORTWEAR
Smith's SPECIALTY Shop
CRAIGLEIGH COATS, HATS, HOSIERY
BANGOR, MAINE *Opposite City Hall*

• Christmas Gifts •
Complete Line of Toys for Both Boys and Girls. Largest Assortment in Years.
Gifts for Grown Ups Also
RICE and MILLER Co.
BANGOR 118 Years on Broad Street

THE HINCKS COAL COMPANY
COAL WOOD
FUEL OILS
11 Central Street Dial 2-0371

Phone 6422
JONES
Seafood Market, Inc.
Free Delivery Service
49 Pickering Square

LEWISTON

The Air-Tred Shoe
FOR WOMEN
The patented air filler cushions every step you take.
"Shoes for the Entire Family"
MAYNARD'S BOOT SHOP
120 LISBON STREET
"The Store of Friendly Service"

SHOP EARLY

MEN	LADIES
Zipper Traveling Bags	Handbags
Gladstone Bags	Fitted and Unfitted Cases
Billfolds	Book Covers
Toilet Cases	Dressing Cases
Key Cases	Wardrobe Cases
Hickok Belts	Bridge Sets
	Writing Cases

Fogg's Leather Store 123 MAIN STREET

Judkins Laundry, Inc.
Complete Laundry Service
193 Middle Street 29-W

Beautiful Pieces of
"FOSTORIA" Glass
Prices from 29c to 1.00
Make WORTH-WHILE GIFTS
GEO. V. TURGEON
JEWELERS
80 Lisbon Street Sign "Big Chime Clock"

"CHRISTMAS PICTURES"
Attractively Priced
DORA CLARK TASH
PHOTOGRAPHER
125 Main Street Tel. 228

Flowers
for the Hostess
on Thanksgiving
ANN'S FLOWER SHOP
185 MAIN STREET Tel. 827

PORTLAND

WALTHAM WATCHES for CHRISTMAS!
Beautiful, perfect timekeepers at very special prices now — for Christmas gift giving. Styles for men and women. An example: Women's 15-Jewel Walthams in the new round style and in 14-kt. gold cases with 15-jewel movement for $27.95. Regular price $40.
PORTEOUS, MITCHELL & BRAUN CO.
PORTLAND, ME.

Lamey-Wellehan
Announces
the Premier Showing of a Complete Assemblage of
I. Miller
Beautiful Shoes
539 Congress Street, Portland, Me.

Randall & McAllister
Anthracite Coal Bituminous
Distributors for Maine
D. & H. Cone Cleaned Anthracite
Sewell Seam, Pool One, Navy Standard, New River
Coke—Clearcoal—Briquettes
Shell Oil

Langley's J. S. LANGLEY
630-634 Congress St.
599 Congress St.
Union Station
Famous for Quality Food and Service
When in Portland, give us a call

HARMON'S
for
Flowers
10 Brown Street Tel. 4-2196
Member Florists' Telegraph Delivery

MR. HEINZ
offers Hair Artistry at Moderate Prices in His New
HEINZ BEAUTY SALON
Libby Building (Old Y. M. C. A.)
Tel. 37611—Portland, Me.
"The atmosphere is pleasing"

SOUTH PORTLAND

'blue coal'
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
"America's Finest Anthracite"
51 Main Street Dial 3-3858

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

GROCERIES
Tam-O-Shanter Brand Canned Goods
The Economy Store
The Gifford Store
The Concord Public Market
The Derry Store
The Curtice Store

GORDON'S
Fish Market
Direct Receivers of
Yankee Brand Oysters
Opened and on the Half Shell
New Pack of MONARCH Canned Goods just received!
12 PLEASANT STREET TEL. 594

DRI-SHEEN PROCESS
"Food for Fabrics"
Member New Hampshire Cleaners and Dyers Association
Parisian Dry Cleaning Co.
"THE HOUSE OF QUALITY"
13 So. State Street Concord, N. H.

HARPER METHOD BEAUTY SERVICE
Shampooing, Care of Scalp, Waving
Manicuring, Facials, Cosmetics
HARPER METHOD SHOP
14 PARK STREET
TEL. 2301 CONCORD, N. H.

Dora's Smart Shop
56 NORTH MAIN STREET
SMARTER CLOTHES
at Lower Prices

GRADE A MILK
from EDGERSTOUNE and CRYSTAL SPRING FARMS
PASTEURIZED MILK CREAM
Concord Dairy Company
PHONE 1020

THE FRIENDLY SHOP
Thanksgiving Sale on All Millinery
$1.75, $2.95 and from $3.95 to $9.95
GIFTS Distinctively Different
NOW is the time for the best selection of Christmas Cards!
69 North State Street Phone 1816

DINNERWARE
By Meakin and Wood of England
R. H. TIPPET
10 WARREN ST.

N. P. JOHNSON CO.
Distributors for S. S. Pierce Co.
Meats—Poultry
Domestic and Imported Groceries
62 Pleasant St.—Concord—22 Liberty St.

INSURANCE is our Business
SERVICE is our Motto
MAY WE SERVE YOU?
Dustin & Smith Ins. Agency
88 NORTH MAIN STREET TEL. 1719

W. CARPENTER
Painters and Decorators
Paints and Varnishes
Moore's Paints
Send us your inquiries
PHONE 1417 7 BRIDGE ST.

Metropolitan Coal Co.
Pittston Coal and New England Coke
29 NO. MAIN ST. Tel. 364 and 365

TREFOUSSE
Kid Gloves
Best Made in France!
Best Sold in America!
HARRY G. EMMONS

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main St., Concord, N. H.

Christmas Cards which are distinctly different.
Decidedly Smart Gifts Reasonably Priced
G. W. Stuart & Co.

LEVINE'S
Women's and Misses'
Coats, Dresses, Millinery and Sport Togs
82 North Main St. CONCORD, N. H.

INSURANCE
The Eastman & Merrill Agency
Stewart Nelson
80 North Main Street Phone 1905
Concord N. H.

For QUALITY
Home-Made Candy
Visit
The Granite State Candy Shoppe
13 Warren Street Concord, N. H.

HARVARD SHOE REPAIRING and SHINE PARLOR
All Kinds of Hats Cleaned and Reblocked
13 N. Main Street Tel. 432-M

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD (Continued)

CITY COAL COMPANY
Old Company's Lehigh Anthracite
87½ So. Main St. Phone 3080
NUTE B. FLANDERS, Mgr.

DOVER

WE MAKE Loveliness LOVELIER
Lynch's Bobbing Shop and Beauty Parlor
HAIR CUTTING, PERMANENT WAVING AND ALL BRANCHES OF BEAUTY CULTURE
450 Central Avenue Tel. 1195

Stop and Look in Our $1.00 Window
REAL BUYS
E. R. McCLINTOCK
DIAMOND JEWELER
ON THE BRIDGE

DAERIS
Tea Room and Restaurant and Candy Shop
Corner Central Avenue and Third Street
Beautifully Located—Delicious Food—Courteous Service

Why Not Do Your Christmas Shopping Now?
LOTHROPS-FARNHAM COMPANY

JAMES K. HORNE
58 Summer Street, Dover, N. H.

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING

GARRISON HILL HOT HOUSES Inc.
FLORISTS
Telephone 5
FLOWERS
for Every Occasion

QUALITY MEATS
at All Times
BEEF, PORK, LAMB
at
MORRILL BLDG. TELEPHONE 1313

UNITED BUTCHERS

WEBB'S GROCERY
158 Washington St. Telephone 73
We deliver our goods, and would like to serve you. We carry a full line of choice GROCERIES, CEREALS, VEGETABLES, RINSO, LUX, CANNED GOODS, CANDY, NUTS.

MANCHESTER

Furnishings for the Chamber
New and Distinctive Types in
Solid Mahogany
Solid Rock Maple
Solid Cherry
"Quality Standards for Over Fifty Years"
C. A. HOITT CO.
Corner Valley and Wilson Streets

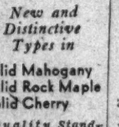
AMOSKEAG SAVINGS BANK
SAVINGS DEPOSITS
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES
Manchester, New Hampshire

For a Tender and Tasty
TURKEY
Order from
STEELES SERVICE STORES
815 Chestnut St. PHONE 296
756 Elm St. PHONE 4567
For Quick Heat and Economy Use

Manchester Coke
Made in Manchester by Manchester Workers
MANCHESTER GAS CO.
PHONE 1216

PURITAN OIL CO.
MANCHESTER AND PINE STREETS
Gasoline—Motor Oils
Range and Fuel Oils
Your Patronage Solicited
TELEPHONE 1784

The Vogue Beauty Parlor
Christmas Suggestion



A Permanent! It's just the gift. Make an appointment for her now. Or perhaps some of the French Boyer products. Also the Madame Adoree.
M. ANNA LEMAY
TEL. 4590 Room 201, 21 HANOVER ST.

Hermsdorf Showcase Co.
Manufacturers and dealers in all kinds of store fixtures and inside woodwork. Upholstering and furniture repairing. Canal and Auburn Streets Tel. 4620

SUN DRY
Cleaners and Dyers
108 Manchester St. Tel. 3520-W
Let our expert workmen help you keep your car in proper running order
Oiling and Greasing all makes of cars our specialty.
BROWN'S GARAGE
30 NORTH ADAMS STREET

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER (Continued)

Boys' Hooded JACKETS
for Sportwear
$4.95 to $7.95
Men's and Boys' Complete Outfitters
CHAS. M. FLOYD Co.

Green Acres Farm Dairy

Pasteurized and Raw Milk
268 S. MAMMOTH ROAD
Phone 3294

NASHUA

Priscilla Candy Shop
Famous Store for Nuts, Candies and Ices, Also Dainty Lunches
183 MAIN STREET

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

SMITH'S
CANDY SHOP
Formerly Jackson's
Page & Shaw Candies

168 Thames Street Tel. 3223

CHASE & CHASE
Book and Stationery Store
Books, Stationery, Pictures, Framing
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
Card Engraving and Die Stamping
202 THAMES STREET Tel. 304

TAILORING
To Ladies and Gentlemen
Dry Cleaning—Alterations
Expert Furriers
Estate of JOHN K. MacLENNAN
307 Thames Street Telephone 94

William B. Scott & Co. Inc.
Hardware, Paints, Oils, Glass, Brushes, Garden and Greenhouse Supplies
Sole Agents for Coldwell Lawn Mowers
8 and 10 BROADWAY Telephone 1046

INNES
NEWPORT TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE

Office Supplies
29 Marlborough St. Tel 1870

The Aquidneck National Bank of Newport
Offices:
386 THAMES ST. and 38 WASHINGTON SQ

JOSEPHSON'S
Nationally known footwear at reasonable prices.
Also a complete line of full-fashioned hosiery. Billiken Children's Shoes for hard wear and good looks.

130 THAMES STREET TEL. 344

PROVIDENCE

MAELLVERN FARM
Pure Grade A Raw Milk
W. H. GREENE

OAKLAWN, R. I. Telephone Valley 845-J
Visitors Welcome

Kierstead Candies
Home Made for Thanksgiving
1750 BROAD STREET 729 HOPE ST.

VERMONT

BRATTLEBORO

BARROWS COAL CO., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils
TEL. 982 BRATTLEBORO, VERMONT

VIRGINIA

RICHMOND

Jones & Davis
INCORPORATED
INTERIOR DECORATORS
Renovators, Furnishers
2033 WEST BROAD Dial 59179

F. W. DABNEY & CO.
(Broad at Fifth)
ARCH-PRESERVER SHOES
for Men
ENNA JETTICK {5.00 / 6.00}
for Women
"You need no longer be told that you have an expensive foot"
Select a Refined
GIFT
from
SCHWARZSCHILD'S
Kirk Silverware—Jewelry Novelties
2nd at Broad St., RICHMOND, VA.

WEST END MARKET
117 N. ROBINSON DIAL 5-9149

Fresh Meats, Canned Goods Nationally Advertised, Vegetables

GRIGGS' BAKERIES
Belmont and Cary 4-9824
Harrison and Main 4-6261
618 N. Lombardy Street 47814
Tempting Variety of Baked Products
TRY OUR COFFEE CAKES

FURRIER
HENRY R. HAASE
421 East Franklin Dial 39118
A CHRISTMAS GIFT of FURS will please MILADY

ROYAL LAUNDRY
Dial 3-9157
for
BETTER LAUNDERING and DRY CLEANING

ROANOKE

WE ARE now displaying a beautiful line of useful and attractive Christmas goods.
Caldwell Sites Co.

VALUE FIRST CLOTHES
Wilson Brothers Furnishings
Paris Garters and Suspenders
AIRHEART KIRK CLOTHING CO.
25 Campbell Avenue West

WEST VIRGINIA

HUNTINGTON

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest Department Store
927 Third Avenue Phone 7101

George H. Wright Co.
Custom Tailors
Men's Ready-to-Wear Clothing
Furnishings
TENTH AND FOURTH AVENUES

Mrs. Helen Tufts Lauhon
TEACHER of PIANO and SINGING
Phone 22043 1105 Tenth Street

Bradshaw-Diehl
Corner 3 Ave. and 10 St. Phone 4111
Huntington's Modern Dept. Store

HAMPTON BROTHERS
Licensed operators of Piggly Wiggly Stores
STORES
928 Third Avenue
Corner 9th Avenue at 1st Street
1209 Fourth Avenue
1312 16th Street
741 Sixth Avenue
1010 Tenth Street
1201 Adams Avenue
3rd Avenue at 26th Street

AYRES & HARWOOD
NUNN-BUSH and I. MILLER
SHOES
915 FOURTH AVENUE

CANADA

ALBERTA

CALGARY

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Calgary M 2864, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily.
Look for Canadian Display Advertising in the News Section.
Phone M 4344 *Estimates Given*
Crossland & Beale, Ltd.
DECORATORS
WALL PAPER AND PAINTS
City Hall Corner
EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

ALBERTA

CALGARY (Continued)

PIGGLY WIGGLY
Wilkinson Electric Co.
LIMITED
129 7TH AVE. W. M. 3633
ELECTRIC and RADIO DEALERS
"If It Is Electrical Consult Us"

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers, Cleaners, Dyers
Try Our "THRIFTY SERVICE"
6c per pound
PHONE R 2051
730 2ND AVE WEST Calgary

Hudson's Bay Company
"The Bay" is the place to come for beautiful furniture, rugs, drapes, fine china . . . all that makes your home the dearest spot on earth. Phone M83.

Milk—Cream—Buttermilk
Hail Driver or Phone M 4686
UNION MILK CO., Ltd.
"Union" Is Strength

Wear
"SMILE" HATS
TOM CAMPBELL
SMILE Hat Shop
Opposite Palace Theatre

EDMONTON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 2-6026, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 10 to 4 daily, except Saturday. 102 Commercial Bldg.
Look for Canada Display Advertising in the News Section

NOTICE
Don't forget to visit
"The House of Youth"
Where they meet the style and beat the price
At DUNCAN'S LADYWEAR Ltd.
10307 Jasper Avenue
EDMONTON CANADA

Hudson's Bay Company
Winter Coats
for all the family are being featured in our Clothing Departments.
PHONE 27141

Shop at Edmonton's Own Store
AN INSTITUTION THAT HAS SERVED THE CITY AND COUNTRY FOR 48 YEARS
JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED
We invite you to visit
Our New Store
at 9905 Jasper Ave. (Blowey Henry Bldg.)
Henry Graham & Reid
COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

Hudson's Bay Company
Practical Dad
Likes to Be Given the "Old Reliables"
TOOKE SHIRTS
HUDSONIA TIES
MENNEN'S SHAVING SETS
HOLEPROOF SOCKS
ROLLS RAZORS
Choose Your Gifts at the "Bay"

RED & WHITE STORES
Preference Given to Made-in-Canada Goods, Operated Co-operatively, Sponsored in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Head Office: WINNIPEG, CANADA
"By every test the very best"
CITY DAIRY
Limited
Milk Cream Butter
Hail Driver or Phone 87-647

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For the Women who know and want the best.
Liberty LIMITED
129 KING ST. EAST
Coats, Suits Dresses, Hats and Hosiery

Acme Farmers Dairy Ltd.
Milk
Cream—Butter
Ice Cream
GARFIELD 2334

Harmony Hosiery Shop
MISS M. C. RUSK
161½ King Street West, Hamilton
53 St. Paul Street, St. Catherines
Offers newest shades in Hosiery, up-to-the-minute styles in Knitted Sportswear, Gloves, Lingerie and Lounging Robes. Reasonably priced. Have your Christmas Gifts "Laid Away" now.

46 KENILWORTH AVE. N GAR 2370
HARRISON COAL COMPANY
STELCO and BY-PRODUCT COKE
AMERICAN ANTHRACITE
RALPH SEALE (Partner) Gar 8783-W

MORRIS
Gift & Leather Shop Ltd.
LADIES HAND BAGS and TRAVELLING GOODS ETC.
97 KING STREET EAST
Directly Opp. Connaught Hotel

LONDON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call Fairmont 218, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily.
Look for Canadian Display Advertising in the News Section

Wear
"SMILE" HATS
TOM CAMPBELL
SMILE Hat Shop
Opposite Palace Theatre

EDMONTON

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MENNEN'S SHAVING SETS
HOLEPROOF SOCKS
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Western Grocers Limited
Head Office: WINNIPEG, CANADA
"By every test the very best"
CITY DAIRY
Limited
Milk Cream Butter
Hail Driver or Phone 87-647

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

AN ALL CANADIAN ORGANIZATION

EVERYONE'S FRIEND
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors and special creations
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
Plants at
LONDON, TORONTO, HAMILTON, WINDSOR, KITCHENER, ST. CATHARINES, PETERBOROUGH, BRANTFORD, SARNIA, CHATHAM, STRATFORD, GUELPH, WOODSTOCK, ELMIRA, UCKNOW, NORTH BAY, SUDBURY, FOREST, CAYUGA, CARGIL

Smallman & Ingram
Limited
Visit Toy Town, and bring your children up the chimney to see the large group of marvellous new Toys on display.

FEARNLEY'S
FINER FOODS
Full line all table supplies.
Handle only Government Inspected Blue Brand Beef
Groceteria, Fruits and Vegetables
879 Waterloo St. at Grosvenor
Mat 5404-05 We Deliver

Middlesex Motors Ltd.
Ford
50 employees. Modern equipment. 5 greasing pits. Repairs to all makes of cars.
447 Talbot St. at Queens Ave. Mat 1840

Bargain BAG O' WASH
Costs Little—Saves Much
Forest City LAUNDRY - CLEANING
Mat. 3881
E. R. FARMAIN LONDON
DIAMONDS *QUALITY* WATCHES JEWELLERY
Gifts for All Seasons
C. R. SUMNER & SONS
LIMITED
392 Richmond St. Met. 5819

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED
FINE SEASONABLE GIFTS
Seeing them is proof.
Thank you for an early visit.
226 Dundas Street Met. 5238

"SUPERTEST"
superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.

CUMMING
The Clothier
Christmas Presents
Nicely Boxed
Marvelous Haberdashery
248 DUNDAS STREET

Jackson
Cleaner and Dyer
of Recognized Ability
LONDON and SARNIA
5 Telephones, 6 Motor Deliveries

SEE NEXT PAGE

ONTARIO

LONDON (Continued)

Ontario Furniture Ltd.
Homefurnishers
For forty years this store has been recognized as the Furniture House of Western Ontario.
228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met 1179

OTTAWA

PRODUCERS DAIRY
MILK
CREAM
ICE CREAM
BUTTER
Phone Queen 030

DEVLINS
FURS
Men's Apparel
Women's Apparel
76 SPARKS STREET

Intosh & Watts
The China Hall
245-247 Bank St Near Lisgar.
Phone 4049 Queen

Masson's
R. Masson & Son Limited
FINE SHOES and HOSIERY

Fisher
The Shop of Fashion Craft
110-112 SPARKS STREET

F. W. ARGUE LIMITED
Coal—Coke—Wood—Fuel Oil
Queen 6300 234 BANK STREET

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO. Ltd.
invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
The Ottawa Evening Citizen

TORONTO

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. MOhawk 1765, 9:00 a. m. to 2:00 p. m. Daily. Look for Ontario display advertising in the news section

The Best Food Served in the Best Way to the Best People
Ellen Bradley's Grill
7 ADELAIDE STREET E EL. 9855

West Toronto Music Co.
ESTABLISHED 1915
RADIOS, REFRIGERATORS
ELECTRIC APPLIANCES
Radio Service
E. D. LOTT, Manager
2989 DUNDAS W JU. 2434

Marigold Dairies
Limited
QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS
Special Delivery Day or Night
424 Erlinton Ave. W. Mo. 1224

ALWAYS ASK FOR
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

The Hoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

PIANO TUNING
and Repairs
Vacuum Service Included
—R. A. CROSS —
549 ANNETTE ST. JU. 0066

CHRYSLER and PLYMOUTH
ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS
HOT POINT STOVES
Mills & Hadwin
Limited
3147 YONGE ST. MO. 4343
14 Years' Continuous Service

Miss Puritan says:—
Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
Call me at KINGSDALE 5171
PURITAN LAUNDRESS & DRYCLEANING SERVICE
292 BRUNSWICK AVENUE

Diet Kitchen TEA ROOM
Breakfasts, Luncheons, Teas, Dinners
72 FLOOR STREET WEST (AT BAY)

W. J. MERRILL
Hardware
Furnace Repairs
Beach Ave. and Kingston Rd. Gr. 4055

TORONTO (Continued)

BAG O' WASH
- SAVES MONEY
- NO COUNTING
- SEND ANYTHING
- PHONE TODAY

Toronto
LAUNDERERS and DRY CLEANERS
Lloydbrook 2161 Limited

EN-AR-CO—The VERY BEST
MILNES FUEL OIL
88 KING ST. E.—TORONTO

Pictures and FRAMING
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
THE RIPPON ART
490 BLOOR STREET W.
It costs no more than just "Any Milk"

Caulfield's
Selected Grade Milk
is satisfying more than 30,000 Toronto users.
PHONE US TO CALL

Library Shelf
HELEN ALEXANDER
LENDING LIBRARY
Greeting Cards and Gifts
2373 Yonge St., opp. Post Office

Callow Brothers
STATIONERS PRINTERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
Splendid Assortment of Christmas Cards, Seals and Tags.
Telephone Waverley 1856
Cor Adelaide and Victoria Sts., Toronto

ABBEY
CANTILEVER SHOE SHOP
18 Bloor St. W., Toronto MI. 5222
Cantilever
Physical Culture
Foot Saver Shoes

Good Shoes for All Occasions
AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORE Ltd.
106 YONGE STREET, TORONTO

DISTINCTIVE
Permanent Waves from $5
A. J. STONE SALON
1465 YONGE ST. AT ST. CLAIR
HY 0404
A Complete and Sincere Hairdressing and Beauty Service

G. S. BEER FURS
REPAIRING · CLEANING
1161 ST CLAIR W. KE. 7378

WINDSOR

Give Canadian
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Use the Phone—We Deliver
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Free list private families, board residence, homes for those needing care

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LONDON—Holiday board and other accommodation under supervised care offered for all animals. F. RICHMOND, 121 Queen's Road Peckham S E 15 New Cross 0496

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85 George St., Portman Sq., London, W. 1
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Agents for Kickernick Underzarments

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Employment Agency
Domestic Staff Secretaries Governesses and Nurses
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LONDON—Charming unfurnished flat, large bedroom with running water, sitting room, kitchen-dining room and bathroom; rent £140 per annum; garage for small car if required. Apply 58 Gloucester Place, W. 1.

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TOOTING COMMON, LONDON—In charming position close to Common and overlooking orchard; 2 minutes from Tube Station to City and West End; first floor flat in gentleman's house containing: large lounge, large bedroom and two other rooms, kitchenette, bathroom and separate w. c., garden and garage if required; rent £7/0 per week inclusive. Apply 132, Church Lane, S. W. 17, or Owner, Clear View Hotel Worthing, Sussex.

LONDON, Balham, adjoining common; newly decorated 2nd floor (top) unfurnished flat in owner's house; 3 rooms, electric light, gas, separate meters; use bathroom; £1/- weekly. Christian Scientist preferred. 20, Manville Rd., S. W. 17.

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ACTON, W 3 (Acorn 1794)
Silks and Woollens are washed by hand in Soft Water with Pure Soap Cleaning, Dyeing and Mending undertaken
Members of the British Launderers' Research Association

Tel. Park 7211 Estd. 1864
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ANY MAKE of new or reliable used cars supplied, insurance arranged; tyres, motor and electrical accessories. REID, STOPFORD & RIDD, 59 Kinnerton St., Wilton Place, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Sloane 2939

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FULLY QUALIFIED CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT; aged 28, public school boy and sportsman, wishes to purchase partnership in established firm of accountants, preferably but not essentially in London; highest credentials. Write Box W-211, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2

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LONDON—Artist lets few bed-sitting rooms in cottage, of restful unusual atmosphere; electric light, soft water; 1 minute Christian Science church. 39, Kensington Place, W-8. Phone. References.

LONDON, S. W. 5—Comfortable divan bedsitting rooms from 30/- weekly including breakfast, baths, service, light, constant hot water; other meals optional. MRS. C. MILLIGAN, 20 Bramham Gdns., Earls Court, FLA. 1683.

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LONDON, STREATHAM HILL, S. W. 2—Four pleasant rooms in house occupied by owner; redecorated; every convenience; good neighbourhood. 73 Telford Ave.

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COATS & GOWNS
at moderate prices
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who supply only the best and most reliable goods at moderate prices. General Fancy and Furnishing Drapers, 357, 359, 361, 363 365, 367 and 369 Harrow Road, Paddington, London, W. 9
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Beaten Silver
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Frances Harling
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Paddington 5929 Visit
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MODERN HAIRDRESSING SALOON
for Ladies and Gentlemen
First-class Service Moderate Charges
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Regular Deliveries All Over London
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Reliable furs at specially low prices. We shall be pleased to estimate and advise.
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LONDON (Continued)

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Suites from 4½ gns. per wk., inclusive
Restaurant. Lounge. Private Rooms
for Entertaining or Meetings
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Christmas Fare
Large arrivals of Finest Norfolk, Devon and Irish Turkeys; Surrey Capons, Surrey Fowls, Norfolk Pheasants.
Provisions : Groceries
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TAILORS
AND
BREECHES MAKERS
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3 door from Mansion House
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Foot Fitter
SHOES
for Men and Women
that satisfy the desire for style and comfort
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Sloane 2171

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Turkeys, Chicken, Pork, Sausages, etc.
Hampers dispatched
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Make warm friends
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Delivered direct twice or three times weekly to offices, business houses or private customers, at special prices.
Individual colour schemes supplied, if desired.
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Let us phone for your orders daily.
Prompt attention.
Motor delivery London and District daily.
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Please do not fail to pay us a visit.

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LONDON (Continued)

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OR TOO DIFFICULT FOR US TO FIT AND GIVE COMFORT

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Before you choose your
Christmas Presents
See
MARY PERRY
Hand-made Scarves, Hankies, Pyjama Suits and Cases, Jumpers, and attractive novelties, not forgetting
Your own Winter Suits, Coats, etc., man-tailored to your satisfaction and our pretty range of Evening Gowns.
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INSURANCE
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Station Approach, Chingford
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A Face Powder with the scent of Oak-Leaf Geraniums. It gives a velvet finish to the skin and it lasts.
And it's PURE!
5/- : 8/6
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is a lasting joy! I have them
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Fancy and General Drapers
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Bell Lane, Hendon, N. W. 4
The most modern and reliable laundry. Satisfaction ensured for all classes of service
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"FASHION GIFT"
This Christmas
and make your Christmas shopping an outstanding success and a personal pleasure. Leytonstone, 690 High Road. Ley. 1124 Woodford, 30 Station Broadway Buc. 0246

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Furniture and Removals and Storing
A Complete Service
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Phone Streatham 7620-1-2
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MADAME BEATRICE
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Permanent Waving, Manicure, etc.
Awarded Gold Medal 1933.
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DO NOT suffer the cares of an uncertain morrow to overwhelm the day which it is in our power to enjoy at leisure.
—DE LENANCOUR

Daily Features

NEVER be in a hurry; do everything quietly and in a calm spirit. Do not lose your inward peace for anything whatsoever.—FRANCIS DE SALES.

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The Bible in Outline

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by CORALYN D. BERTLE

Old Testament

No 7

B. From Birth of Abraham to Death of Joseph (continued).

Hagar (Hebrew "stranger").
Egyptian handmaid of Sarai, Gen. 16:1.
Legal concubine, 16:2-3; despises Sarai, v. 5, flees into the wilderness, sent back by an angel, 16:6-10.
Ishmael born, 16:11-16.
Sent away, 21:9-16.
God appears unto Hagar, 21:17-20.
Descendants, 25:12-18.

Ishmael (Hebrew "God is hearing").
Eldest son of Abraham by Hagar, Sarai's bondwoman, Gen. 16:1, 2, 11-16; I Chr. 1:28.
Names of sons, I Chr. 1:20-31.
His mocking Isaac causes his exile, Gen. 21:9-19.
Dwells in wilderness and becomes an archer, 21:20.
Marries an Egyptian woman, 21:21.
His daughter marries his cousin, Esau. 28:9; 36:2-3.
With Isaac he buries his father, Abraham, 25:9.
Died (137 years), 25:17.
Descendants divided into twelve migratory nations, 25:12-16; I Chr. 1:28-31.

(To Be Continued Daily)

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Ironing for Neighbors

OUT of work, a young woman strolled into a store where a demonstration of a new ironer was being given by a salesman. She was impressed by the remarkable work turned out by this machine, and listened attentively when the demonstrator said he would give as many lessons as required to any buyer, so she could iron all articles as well and as quickly as he could.

At once she saw a possibility for her to earn at home. She arranged to make an initial deposit on the machine and then pay weekly a small sum from her earnings, and bought the machine, and learned to use it well. Many women in her neighborhood did their own laundry work but disliked to iron. After these women washed, she collected what they wanted ironed. Her new mangle was soon paid for and provided her with a long-time means of earning in her own home at work that was both pleasant and profitable.

Betty R. L.

What They Say

Il Duce

"It may cost me a crown, maybe 100,000 Italian lives—perhaps my head—but Italy will proceed with her plans regarding Ethiopia."—*Benito Mussolini.*

Pay As You Go

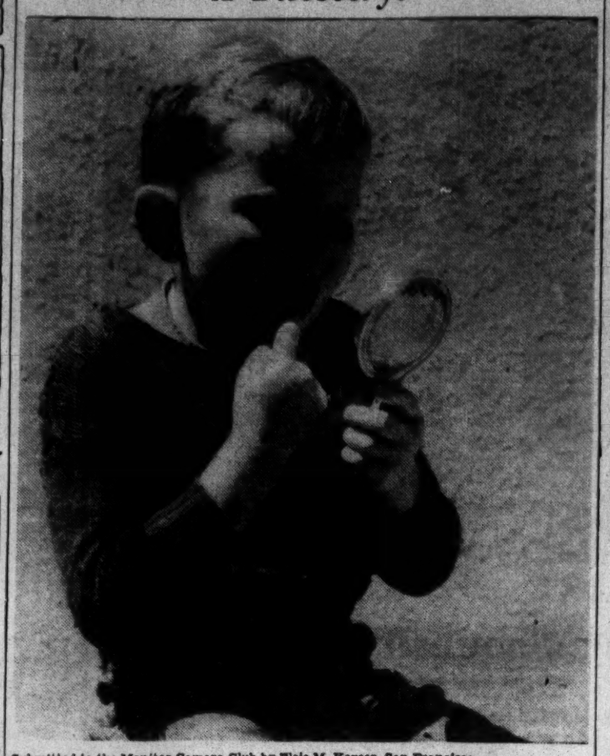
"Always and everywhere, the pay-as-you-go is the direct, courageous and honest route to economic health and public welfare."—*L. F. Loree.*

Current Events Quiz

(Answers)

1. Warm Springs, Ga.
2. No one. No prize was awarded.
3. Now that Germany has withdrawn, 58 member nations remain in League.
4. 53.
5. 49.
6. Yes, beginning Nov. 18, 1935.
7. Yes. Captains Stevens and Anderson soared to a record height officially set at 72,395 feet.
8. Herbert Hoover.
9. Yes.
10. No. Another 1,000,000,000 francs ($66,000,000) has been added to it, bringing the total for the year to 6,953,000,000 francs ($462,000,000).
11. To stimulate farm and industrial production, so as to meet the economic sanctions.
12. No.
13. Victor Herbert. The score for "The Lavender Lady" (20 tunes) is complete; and there are about 10 tunes each for two other light operas, "The House That Jack Built" and "Seven Little Windows."
14. No. The Bank of Finland has already set aside the regular installment of $230,000.
15. No. The treaty becomes effective on Jan. 1, 1936.
16. Mark Twain.
17. No. It was carried.

A Discovery!



Submitted to the Monitor Camera Club by Elsie M. Keyser, San Francisco

A Word a Day

What's in a Name

Answers to Correspondents

TREEN—This name represents the Old English plural for *trees*. The word itself is one of the oldest in the language, and was in common use in Saxon days, though then its form was slightly different. Thus a carpenter was then known as a *treonwyrhta*, meaning "a treewright," from *treon*, "tree," and *wyrhta*, "wright." For a more modern use of the actual word *treen*, we find it in Lord Buckhurst's "Mirrour for Magistrates" (A. D. 1563), in the lines:

"The wrathfull winter prochinge on a-pace,
With blustring blastes had al ybared the *treen*."

There are many surnames from trees, though few from the general term. Thus we have *Beaujoy*, meaning "a beautiful beech." Others include *Ash, Oakshott, Oakley, Alder, Sallows, Holly, Birch, Lime*—to mention only a few. There are also some interesting compounds like *Twelvetrees, Fiveash*, and *Snooks*, which is a contracted form of *Sevenoaks*.

Sylvester—This was originally a French baptismal name, and its Old French form was *Souvester*. In the thirteenth century in England it became a surname under the variant forms *Silvester* and *Sylvester*. The modern French form of the surname, which is a restored spelling, is *Silvestre*.

Kite—This surname is from the Anglo-Saxon word *Cyta*, which in its turn was given to some doughty warrior of early days. The Norsemen were fond of adopting the names of beasts or birds, and regarded these names as hallmarks of their prowess.

Keyt, Keyte—These names cannot be traced in old records; and it is more than probable that they are modern corrupt forms of *Kite*.

Blosser—This surname, like that of *Blossom*, is a vegetable nickname, and both are from Anglo-Saxon *blosma*, "a bloom or flower." Chaucer, in his "Legend of Good Women" has the line, "The braunches ful of blosmes soft"; while in the Hundred Rolls (1273) is the name Hugh *Blosme*, from which the surnames *Blosser* and *Blossom* developed. The name *Bloss*, though similar in form, is local, and stands for "the man from *Blois*."

Brevities

Des Moines Register: The astute candidate will not stand on a platform next fall if he can find a balcony. Mussolini hasn't lost an election on one yet.

Jackson (Miss.) Daily News: A Texan has combined 10 garden tools in one, but it still isn't perfect as long as you have to go out and operate it.

Current Events Quiz

A Test to Enable Readers to Review the News

Detailed answers appear elsewhere on the page

1. Where is President Roosevelt spending the Thanksgiving holidays?
2. Who won the Nobel Peace Prize for 1935?
3. How many nations belong to the League of Nations?
4. How many League members have banned arms shipments to Italy?
5. How many League members have voted a total import ban and a key-material export ban against Italy?
6. Have the League's economic sanctions against Italy gone officially into effect?
7. Now that the instruments carried on the recent stratosphere flight have been officially examined, is the altitude attained certified to be higher than the unofficial record of 72,200 feet established by three Russians last year?
8. Who said in a recent speech: "There are only four letters of the alphabet not now in use by the Administration in Washington. When we establish the Quick Loans Corporation for Xylophones, Yachts, and Zithers, the alphabet of our fathers will be exhausted"?
9. Was Lady Astor among the nine women elected to Parliament in the recent elections in Britain?
10. Is it true that France has recently cut its military budget?
11. Why has Mussolini granted three-month furloughs to 100,000 physically fit soldiers?
12. May a coal producer who does not adhere to the new coal code sell coal to a railroad carrying United States mail?
13. The unpublished tunes of what well-known American composer were recently discovered in a New York storage warehouse?
14. Has Finland decided to discontinue its war-debt payments to the United States?
15. Is the new reciprocal tariff agreement between Canada and the United States now in effect?
16. The centenary of what great American humorist is being celebrated this month?
17. At the recent conference of mayors of American cities, was the resolution calling for more federal aid for the needy voted down?

(What Is Your Score?)

Time to Retie

Elsie M. Keyser, San Francisco

For the Scrapbook

Promise is good, intention is better, performance is best.—*Anonymous.*

There is endless merit in a man's knowing where to stop.—*Carlyle.*

A rut is simply a grave with the ends knocked out.—*Anonymous.*

The most serviceable of all assets is reputation.—*Otto H. Kahn.*

In Lighter Vein

Saul

An elderly man with flowing locks and a somewhat patriarchal beard once lived a secluded life near a noted college, and it was his habit to take morning walks through a semiwooded tract near by.

On one of his leisurely morning strolls he was met by three of the young students, who conceived the idea of being facetious and, as they thought, "funny" at the man's expense. They followed one another, a few steps apart, and the first one meeting him said, with assumed dignity and deference, "Good morning, Father Abraham"; the second one, "Good morning, Father Isaac"; the third one, "Good morning, Father Jacob."

Thereupon, the gentleman assumed a very patriarchal air and replied: "Kind sirs, I am not Father Abraham, nor am I Father Isaac or Father Jacob, but I am Saul, the son of Kish, who went out to seek his father's asses; and lo! I have found them!"

The One

"Now, boys," the teacher queried, "after what I have explained of the lion's fierceness, strength, and daring, can anyone of you name a single animal that the king of beasts stands in awe of?"

Up shot little Willie's hand. "Well!" the teacher asked, "which is the animal?"

Willie (promptly): "Please, teacher, the lioness!"—*Whitley Seaside Chronicle.*

Speed On

"Going to a fire?" asked the traffic officer sarcastically to the speeding motorist.

"W-well, not exactly," answered the motorist. "Just trying to prevent one."

"Yes, and how were you going to do that?"

"Well, the boss said that's what he'd do if I were late again, and I was hurrying to get to the office in time."—*Montreal Star.*

Not So Sure

Golfer: "Can you let me have a caddie who doesn't giggle all the time?"

Caddie Master: "Well, there's old Mack over there, hasn't smiled for 40 years—but, of course, I can't guarantee him!"—*Vancouver Province.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Fair Price

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Lomita Park, Calif.

ON ONE of the highways leading to San Francisco, a dealer in antiques has a very attractive shop in a small settlement. His stock consists mainly of old furniture which is well arranged, uncrowded, and extremely neat.

This establishment is no happy hunting-ground for the seeker of record-breaking bargains; but it is a place to buy authentic furniture at fair prices from a reliable man. He explained this by telling that when he went into people's homes to buy furniture, he offered them what their possessions were worth. Then he told of the following incident:

One day a woman came into his salesroom and bought furniture amounting to $500, paying him for it. A few weeks later she called in high glee, inviting him to come and inspect a little table which she had "just bought for a dollar from a poor old couple out in the country," adding, "Didn't I get a bargain?"

The antique dealer looked carefully at the table and then said: "No; you didn't get any bargain. You stole that table."

The woman asked, with some indignation, what he meant.

"I mean just what I say," he replied. "You stole that table, taking it for almost nothing from poor people who did not know its value."

The woman then said the people were glad to make the sale.

The man answered: "That doesn't change my opinion. The best thing you can do is to write those people a check for $25 or $30 and send it to them. I will give you $35 for the table right now, if you want it; then you will have a profit, too."

The woman would not agree, and, like Naaman, "went away in a rage," leaving the man thinking he had seen her for the last time. Three or four months later, however, she came into his shop again, accompanied by her husband. "I want to shake hands with you, Mr. ——," he said. "You gave us the best lesson we ever had."

Parliamentary Practice — Question Box

Questions Addressed to This Department Will Be Answered by Arthur T. Lewis, Author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Making a Motion

Question: What, if anything, can be done to correct the following procedure: A member rises, and without waiting for recognition, proceeds to voice his opinion on certain matters. Perhaps half way through he may say, "I make this a motion," and then continues to speak. Another member, sometimes before the first one is seated, begins to speak, then another. Sometimes another motion is made before the first one is seconded, but the conversation continues much like a football huddle. When called to order by the chair, the rejoinder is "if we do not discuss it first, we do not know whether or not we wish to make a motion."

Answer: A parliamentary meeting should most certainly not be conducted like a "football huddle." Of course, a group may have meetings for the express purpose of considering questions which require only interchange of helpful thoughts; or there may be a time during a meeting given over to such general discussion, and sometimes a motion may arise out of it. Such discussion should be confined to the period set aside for it as stated by the chair.

When business is being transacted, a motion should be properly made, seconded, and stated, before discussion ensues. If a person feels it essential to make preliminary remarks before making a motion, that person may properly ask permission to make such explanation. But after making the motion, he should not proceed with the discussion until there is a second and the motion is duly stated by the chair. A member who makes a motion may always claim the privilege of speaking first after it is made, seconded, and stated.

Daily Anecdote

Educated Slaves

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

MARCUS LICINIUS CRASSUS, who lived in the century preceding the birth of Jesus, was the wealthiest man of his day, and perhaps of all time. Serving as an officer under Sulla, in the civil war with Marius, he laid the foundation of his fortune through the generosity of his commanding officer, and the opportunities offered for speculation in confiscated property.

His most original method of making money was through the sale of educated slaves. In his day slave laborers sold for what, in our money, would be the equivalent of $15 to $150. The educated slaves of Crassus sold for $4000 or more.

One seeker of fame in literature had many of these slaves, none of whom had cost less than $4000, while some had cost far more. From this it would appear that "ghost" writing was not unknown more than 2000 years ago.

The Magic Pencil—*Off on High Adventures!*

By STURGES

The Magic Pencil Is a Story of What Might Happen if Artists Were to Leave Their Pencils and Erasers Lying Around. But You Will Be Glad That Mr. Sturges Did! The Mother Is Reading an Invitation From The Christian Science Monitor for the Youngsters, Robin and Midge, to Take the Artist's Pencil and Eraser and Set Off on High Adventures. But the Children Are Imprisoned Within a Heavy Border Line. Yes, but the Eraser Will Work for Them Just as Well as for the Artist. So Out Goes the Line! And Off Go Robin and Midge! (P. S.—The Pencil Will Work for Them Just as Well, Too, as You Will Note on Wednesday.)

Look for The Magic Pencil on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays

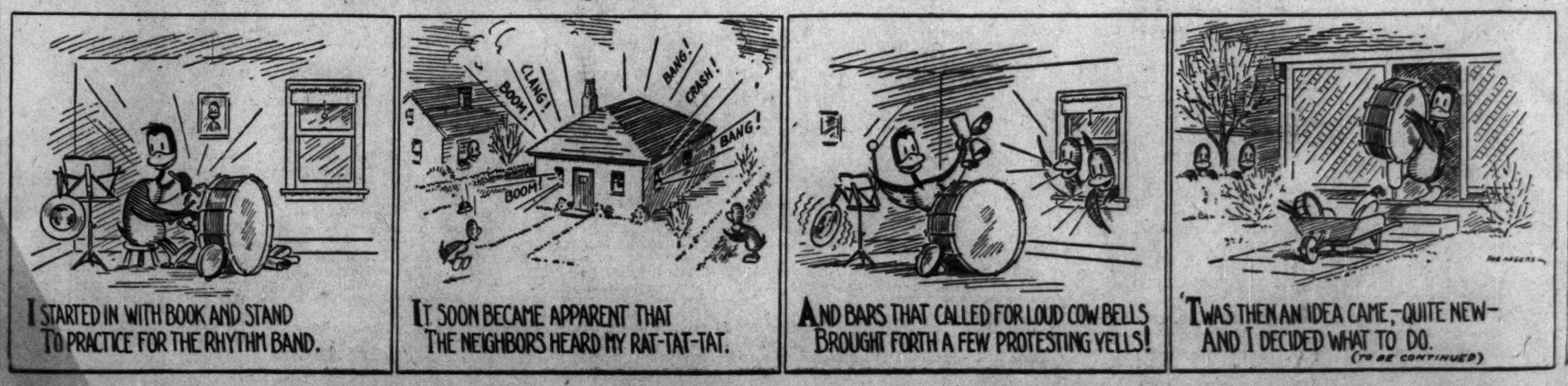
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*All Is Easily Forgiven*

By LE PELLEY

WHOOPS—
WOWF
SKIDMORE! WHY DON'T YOU LOOK WHERE YOU'RE GOING!! IF YOU DON'T BEHAVE I'M GOING TO PUT YOU TO BED WITHOUT ANY SUPPER —AND WHAT'S MORE ———
OH WELL — IT'S ALL RIGHT IF YOU'RE SORRY —

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Neighbors Protest*

By THE HAGERS


I STARTED IN WITH BOOK AND STAND TO PRACTICE FOR THE RHYTHM BAND.
CLANG!
BOOM!
BANG!
CRASH!
BANG!
BOOM!
IT SOON BECAME APPARENT THAT THE NEIGHBORS HEARD MY RAT-TAT-TAT.
AND BARS THAT CALLED FOR LOUD COW BELLS BROUGHT FORTH A FEW PROTESTING YELLS!
'TWAS THEN AN IDEA CAME,—QUITE NEW— AND I DECIDED WHAT TO DO.
(TO BE CONTINUED)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

"Not by Bread Alone"

THE world has been going through a great political depression. The stocks of liberty are down. The business of being a citizen has been running at perilously low capacity. The supplies of political independence on hand are still inadequate, and call for replenishing. There must be a further revival of confidence in democracy to win the most needed prosperity of all—the prosperity of freedom and self-government.

A major signal of the political slump, which is international, is supplied especially for America in the dictatorship of Senator Huey P. Long. The series of articles from Louisiana, beginning in the Monitor today, outlines some causes and remedies for the American political decline. But the Kingfish made only a meteoric episode in a world-wide trend.

Two theories of government are wrestling for control of democracies. The desire to be free is being challenged by the desire to be fed.

The world is finding in government today the same issue which was clearly marked out in religion a long time ago: "Man shall not live by bread alone."

Legitimate needs of man for liberty and material welfare are quarreling over which shall be first. In this conflict self-government has met its most dangerous threat.

The appeal for "bread alone" turns to the state as to a savior, and tends to throw all its economic problems on the government as in Russia. Problems of penury are hard and must be relieved. But to ask government to take over every baffling perplexity of supply and demand is futile. A few men equipped with arbitrary power will not suffice. On the other hand, abject reliance on the state induces organized mass dependence.

Economic power, besides, translates itself into political power. The more authority over business that a faction takes, the stronger it makes itself politically. The party which gains control over all the economics of its people easily assumes other controls, as the world has witnessed in Russia, Germany and Italy.

Material betterments, if purchased at any expense to self-government, are costly, Louisiana recently found. Long's roads, bridges, public works, aids to education, while all excellent in themselves, did not balance the damage to democracy wrought by the dictatorial Senator.

If it were not for the spirit of democracy, the prizes of the world's governments would be vastly less worth while contending for. The liberated energies of free peoples built the great democratic nations, and set the patterns of material advances for other countries. Freedom has made its progress on the practical basis of results. In its yield of human welfare, democracy has been proved by history to outproduce any other system.

In order to justify itself and survive, self-government manifestly has to fit itself to the new requirements of the people and maintain its record for output of assistance. What liberty has done in the past is not enough. The methods of democracy must improve with the times.

Progressive as a democratic government may be, its people cannot ask their state to do everything for them, for two reasons: government cannot do it all; and if it tried, the state would ultimately restrict freedom.

If, however, government refrains from trying to do too much, it must enable its people to do more for themselves. If the state abjures running the citizens' business, it must also prevent selfish and tyrannical interests from running it.

The state is called on today to explore how far it can go into business and where it should stop. One obvious fact is becoming more apparent—that the function of a democratic state allows it to invade only a limited area of business, and for the rest requires it to guarantee freedom of competition, democracy of opportunity.

Politics and economics are so interlocked today that each acts violently upon the other. Each fortunately is coming out of its depression. The political system that produces the best results will win the current competition. Among the nations ready for it, democracy enjoys the advantage, for self-government can be made to supply the material demands of mankind in greatest abundance. More than that, self-government alone can adequately contribute toward meeting the great need of all—the development of the individual human being in "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

If Oil Stays Home

OIL and troubled waters are co-stars in a great drama once more. But this time the hope of the audience—if not the intent of some of the players—is that oil will be kept from spilling onto the stormy seas of international dispute.

A ban on oil for Italy is being considered, though cautiously, at Geneva in the name of collective action to stop the war in Africa. A voluntary ban on oil shipments to both belligerents is being urged on United States oil companies in the name of neutrality.

For some mysterious reason the Commerce Department is holding up trade reports usually available, and people are wondering how serious the implications of this action are. But a number of oil company executives have made statements encouraging both to those Americans who wish their country to collaborate in preserving world peace and those who want only a strict observance of the neutrality laws—as Secretary Ickes puts it—in letter and spirit. Some companies are reported to have sold no oil to Italy, others to have made no shipments in the immediate past except on contracts signed some time ago. Still others indicate they have not oiled and do not intend to oil the Italian war machine.

These statements express a commendable attitude—an attitude indeed which is the very key to the neutrality problem and an attitude which, if the League nations move to prevent this fuel from reaching the war flames, will amount to support for the world's peace machinery. In such a situation patriotism and the highest type of internationalism could combine to help to make the world safe from wars to end wars.

These indications may fall short of absolute assurance. But it must be encouraging to peace workers, and inspiring to patriots, to know that peace and patriotism will be served before Mammon by those for whom Mammon often holds out undeniably attractive inducements.

More Than Adventure

THERE'S no use looking upon the first trip of the great silver-winged flying boat, the China Clipper, as an adventure. Flying the Pacific is already out of the adventure stage, or the Clipper wouldn't have started on this first of many scheduled trips.

The adventure dates back to the time, four years ago, when Pan American officials had ideas as to what kind of boats they needed to fly the Pacific, and Martin and Sikorsky engineers were told to build ships to meet those requirements. The demands seemed almost prohibitive at that time. Naturally the challenge stimulated the engineers. It was a mental adventure pure and simple. The engineers designed the ships. With the beginning of building those ships, the adventure had practically ended.

Someone has said that a well-prepared expedition never runs into adventure, in the sense of a gamble against physical odds. True preparation is first of all mental. So it was in this case.

When the ships were ready for test, there was excitement in the press—but little among the engineers or fliers. They knew what they had. The test flights were without adventure—merely for checking. They were to build up public confidence as much as anything else.

So when Friday came and the China Clipper, dipping under the new bridge in San Francisco Bay, roared away out of sight into the western horizon, its arrival at Hawaii was almost as certain as the arrival of a crack express train at its destination. The same with the next leg to Midway. The rest of its journey should go off equally well.

There will still be adventure for the passengers. But again it will be chiefly in the realm of human thinking. Every passenger setting cut for China will have his or her imagination stimulated by the realization that he will, in a few days, achieve what yesterday took many weeks by surface ship. Following the sunset they will find the busy cities of China no farther away than California is from New York by train.

The best fruits of the accomplishment of regular cross-ocean flying will be mental, too. Fast travel brings men and nations closer physically. That, in turn, by bringing them into personal contact with one another, affords better opportunity for understanding. Flying the Pacific in four days should promote understanding.

Thus an adventure begun in the wide-ranging thought of aviation executives and engineers will end in a conquest over obstacles that are mental in the last analysis—and the world will be grateful that these men had the vision to undertake the adventure.

Ballet Finds Its Feet

THE remarkable dances "The Green Table" and "The Big Mirror," criticising the methods of the new diplomacy, which the Austrian Ballet Joos recently presented in London, and is shortly bringing to America, are said on competent authority to be the first examples, in its entire history, of ballet being used for telling political satire.

The history of the ballet goes back for hundreds, the history of the dance for thousands, of years. Catherine de Medici introduced the ballet into France in the sixteenth century, and thence it spread rapidly into other countries, only to become submerged everywhere except at the Tsar's court in Russia. The Russian ballet, however, maintained in perfection the tradition of classical ballet, which it reintroduced to the rest of Europe about 1909.

Meanwhile, Isadora Duncan revitalized the classic dance, based on the Greek motif, and out of the union of classic and classical ballet came the school of Diaghilev, Nijinsky, and Fokine which gained such fame all over the world not many years ago. In an art which has existed for centuries, America, Austria, and Russia have, in the last few years, brought about striking developments.

A Marxist on War

Book News of the Day

ANOTHER variant of "war to end war"—this time class war to end capitalist war—is T. H. Wintringham's suggestion for salvation, in THE COMING WORLD WAR (New York: Thomas Seltzer. $2.50). Mr. Wintringham's is the Marxist point of view. But only Fascists need fear it on that score. The battle between dictatorships, Fascist and Communist, appears to be a matter of dogma eat dogma. But when either of these forces turns its guns on democracy, they should be loaded with persuasion.

This book is informative, provocative, engrossing, but by no means always beyond question. The author's guns sometimes misfire, sometimes backfire. His attack on police forces as instituted for the protection of property and the "ruling classes" overlooks the fact that propertied classes need the police less than others. Rich men used to, and sometimes now do, employ private forces to protect their property. They could get along without a public police force. But the people for whose protection the presumably "ruling-class" Lord Kylsant was prosecuted—and Mr. Wintringham himself brings this prosecution to our attention—are small investors who could not afford to maintain personal armies.

That is a type of misfire. But the charge that expression of political opinion is unduly fettered in Great Britain is more like a backfire. After all, publication of this volume was permitted there, even if some officials were unwise enough to prevent J. B. S. Haldane from talking over the B. B. C.'s air waves on causes of war. Great Britain is a poor target among the many this postwar world offers for such a shot as this.

Mr. Wintringham has the reputation of being not only a Marxist but a military strategist. The combination surprises some people. It shouldn't. Marxists do not abhor violence—only capitalist violence. And if capitalist society risks another war it will do so with the vulture of violent revolution waiting to swoop down on its remains. That is the warning of this book. It is the more impressive for having been sounded by one with so extensive a knowledge of military organization and of that organization's requirements in this intensely technical age. These, Mr. Wintringham points out, can be supplied only by the workers. Any future war must depend for its continuance on the efficiency, the skill, but more important, the willingness, of workers:

> In the first part of a war it is difficult to get strike action. . . . There is a feeling among the workers, carefully fostered by capitalist propaganda, that to strike would be to let down the men in the trenches. . . . Slowly the realization grows that the factory workers and miners have to help rescue these men from the trenches . . . by ending the war.

Ideas like this are bound to take root, for they are already vaguely felt by people who will never know what Marx was talking about.

As may be seen, Mr. Wintringham is dealing seriously, grimly, with the job of stopping war. But obviously this is not a pacifist book. In it, indeed, may be found an unmistakable repudiation of pacifism by one prominent among Marxists. But (patriotic societies please note!) it should at least do pacifism the service of distinguishing it from Communism. It should do the more complacently sleepy-headed section of capitalism a service, too, unless it is as utterly true as Marxists seem to think, that you can always tell a capitalist, but it never does any good.

C. W. M.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

"Knowing and Sharing"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your noteworthy editorial entitled "Knowing and Sharing," impels me to write this brief letter. You reported Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler as stating that education and unselfishness go hand in hand. Pertinent to this statement of Dr. Butler's it might be added that such qualities of thinking as generosity, fairness and good will are bound to result in increasing abundance and happiness for their dispenser as well as for the recipient.

It is said that "where there is no vision the people perish." This vision is the Christly thinking and intelligence which goes above and beyond the present imperfect and inadequate state of worldly conditions and aims, where men are searching for security through material possessions and nations are resorting to force for additional territory. Its lofty aim is happiness, security, abundance, and brotherly love for all men. It is indeed unfortunate that men sometimes fail to see beyond their own income reports and exorbitant salaries to the fact that as the people as a whole are lifted in their standard of living and are benefited by an increased purchasing power, their own well being is considerably enhanced.

There are many businessmen who, though they may be quite inconspicuous in world of business and finance, show that they are truly "educated" as a result of their generosity, compassion, fair business practices, and compatibility with their employees and business associates.

The governmental administration has and will continue to put the business leaders to the test of their unselfishness, as it seeks to elevate the welfare of the lower classes. Assistance and encouragement in this hour of trial will ultimate in increased prosperity for all.

DONALD T. ROGERS

Los Angeles, Calif.

The Cantieles as Grand Opera

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Regarding Dr. A. F. Gilmore's discussion of the canticles in the current Bible series, I disagree with nothing he has said, but I protest that he left the big thing unsaid! The canticles are grand opera.

When I made that assertion years ago, I was told that although called the "Song of Songs," it was not metrical even in the original, and therefore I was mistaken. Since I am not a Hebrew scholar, I was silenced, but I now want to declare it to be grand opera whether it ever was sung or not.

The greatest opportunity for poetical and musical genius I can imagine is to render the canticles into English grand opera. I could do no part of it, neither do I know anybody who could, but a few have lived who might have done it.

ALBERT L. WILLIAMS

Madison, Wis.

Livestock Grazing Land

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A recent "Worth Knowing" item on the Daily Features page of The Christian Science Monitor has just been called to my attention. The little sketch shows a group of livestock, with the following caption: "Herds of livestock graze over 275,000,000 acres of land in the United States." The statement is perfectly true, but I am afraid it will not be generally understood because the area grazed by livestock in the United States is *a great deal over* the figure indicated. As a matter of fact, according to the 1930 census, there are 379,000,000 acres of nonforested pasture land in farms alone in this country. The total land grazed is estimated at 1,112,000,000 acres, or over 58 per cent of the entire United States.

W. R. CHAPLINE,
Chief, Division of Range Research

Washington, D. C.

Mrs. "Private Citizen" Speaks

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

This morning, while listening to your excellent broadcast, which we greatly enjoy, it occurred to me that perhaps Mr. and Mrs. "Private Citizen" need not feel powerless to prevent *some* American exporters from selling to Italy.

Would it not be possible, for instance, to publish a list of the oil companies who are not abiding by the spirit of our neutrality and refuse to use their gasoline for our cars or their oil for heating our homes?

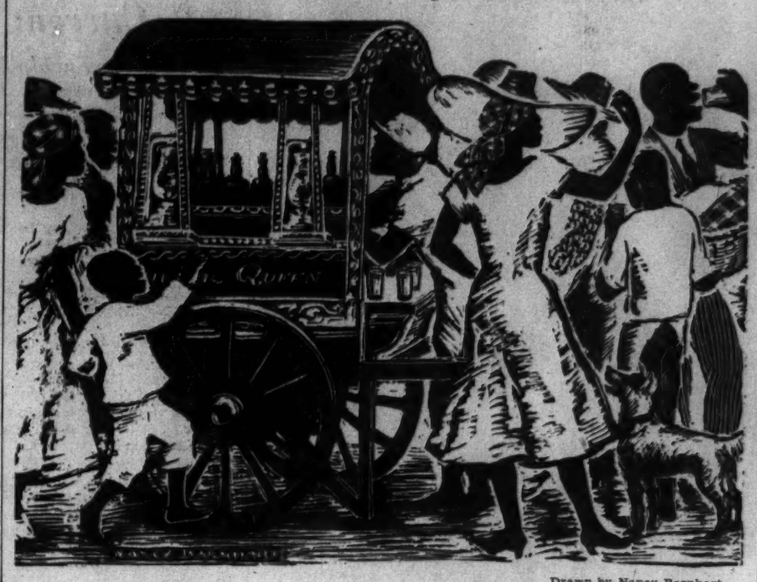
Through the women's clubs the idea could easily be brought to the attention of thousands of buyers and consumers whose purchasing power could bring real pressure to bear.

How we could reach the exporters of cotton, copper, etc., I leave to wiser business people, but I would like to feel that we do not have to stand helplessly by and perhaps be dragged into the war.

EDITH D. BROWER

Plandome, L. I., N. Y.

Street Scene—Jamaica



Drawn by Nancy Barnhart.

The Snowball Cart

IN JAMAICA where it never snows, and where nobody ever threw a snowball, they have what are called snowball carts. From what inspired source they sprang goodness knows. The idea of a cart full of snowballs in so torrid an atmosphere is fantastic enough in itself. But with what lavish imagination is this fantasy housed! The grandiose shape of its little canopy top, the scalloped edges, the various shelves and ledges and tiny brackets, all tricked out in the gaudiest of dots and dashes and curlycues! It is a *tour de force*, an artistic triumph.

Slowly it moves through the streets of town, stopping often to be admired and patronized. It is loveliest in the evening, for then it is lighted from within, like a lantern or a stained-glass window, with bright rays that stream through cylinders of liquid amber and ruby and emerald. They are the snowball flavors. You see these are not just ordinary insipid-tasting snowballs, but concoctions of shivered ice, glorified with sirups of any denomination you may choose.

Small matter that there is not a gleaming heap of the balls piled high inside the cart, as you would suppose. Each one is shivered especially for you, with a scraper like a planing tool, from a large block of ice in the center of the wagon. Has the gunny sack covering the top of it served full many an ice cake before? Never mind; it does its business well. That solid heart of ice will cool a host of thirsty mouths on a sultry evening.

* * *

But how can you hold anything so slippery as a snowball? Now the secret is out. The snowballs never take shape. The shivered ice falls from the scraper into a glass, just an ordinary thick drinking glass, the sirup is poured over it from the tall bottle, yellow or red or green, a straw is added to make the picture more commonplace, and the drink is served. Sixpence, please.

Well, it would be all liquid in a few moments anyhow, even before it reached its destination, so why cry over melted snow?

To the Jamaican there is poetry and fascination in the ice that northerners can hardly appreciate, and yet we can well remember the thrill of waking some winter morning to find our world all glittering and strange, with a softly rolling whiteness over field and trees and houses, and a sharp something in the air that is the perfume of the snow.

How impressive must be the mere fact of a frozen substance to one who has never known a temperature below, say, sixty degrees. A cake of ice is a miracle to him, an iceberg, a whole glacier, and he glories in it like Kublai Khan in his stately pleasure dome with caves of ice. And so he weaves his imagery around the flimsy little shrine of an ice cart that goes bobbing down the street pushed by a shuffling dark-skinned boy.

* * *

And, like a ship or a Ford or a country house, he must give it a name. Many are the endearing titles printed handsomely across the sides of the snowball carts; a wide range of names, a literature in itself, a glimpse into the lives of these people in whom the instinct of religion and feudal loyalty are blended so naturally with the worship of movie heroes, and the delights of nature. Some of the names we copied down as we passed them in the street:

Honey Bee	*Gold Finder*
The Smiling Boy	*Sayskipper*
John Barrymore	*Lady Duchess*
Silver Queen	*In God We Trust*
Sunshine	*Best and Bravest*
King of Kings	*Lady Maple*
Flying Hark	*Baby Mine*
Baby Roy	*Sweet Boy on the Wing*

NANCY BARNHART

Mirror of Opinion

Geese—and Geese

CIVILIZATION will wonder at the performances of those thousands of wild Canadian geese which, in their southern flight, settled on the Niagara River over the week end. Blinded by the giant floodlight battery on the falls and dazed by the thunderous roar, they drifted, thirty abreast in two-mile column on the rapid current to the brink of the falls, then flew upward to settle at the rear of the flock and do it all over again.

Why they should not fly away from the danger and stay away from it was beyond the understanding of conservation officials and will puzzle most persons. . . .

Undoubtedly, the fundamental instinct of gregariousness which makes geese—and people—flock together, had something to do with it—mass instinct if you want to put it that way. And fear was in it, too; the fear which leads to confusion. But, of course, the geese couldn't reason. That was their main trouble.

If they could reason, for instance, they would know, what people know—how silly it is to drift into danger of disaster and then leave it only to return and go all through the same performance again.

Those geese might wonder, too, if they could reason. They might wonder why the highly intelligent peoples of the earth with the reasoning and comprehending brains of men, and the history of all the ages for guide, should periodically drift to the very brink of war's disaster and, after attaining the safe levels of peace, let themselves be so overcome by circumstance and instinct and fear that they drift back, again and again to war.

Probably it's the goose in us that makes us do such things.—*Binghamton* (N. Y.) *Press.*

Britain's Unilateral Disarmament

THERE can be no collective security if the peace-loving nations, and, above all, the British Empire, whose every interest is bound up with peace, have no effective forces to put into the common pool against the would-be aggressor. . . .

The numbers in our army, which in 1914, in peace time and *before* the great war, stood at 258,000, had fallen in 1934 to 205,000. In 1914, our navy had sixty-nine capital ships; in 1934, there were only fifteen. At the end of the great war our air force was the largest in the world. By 1934, it had fallen to fifth place. We had disarmed—and none had followed our example. The White Paper did not even propose to increase our army and navy, but only to bring them up to date. There is good reason for supposing that the Italo-Abyssinian crisis might never have become acute if it had not been widely believed that Great Britain had already become too weak to be able, within the League, to make an effective stand for peace.—*From the News Letter* (National Labor group organ in Mr. Baldwin's Government).

Repeal Conditions Worse

THE reader poll conducted by the Toledo Sunday Times showed even a more vigorous resentment over present conditions than the figures for the nation reveal.

Sunday Times' readers voted, many with comment attached, against repeal conditions. The Times knows that antagonists always are more vigorous. The figures, however, were almost all on the dry side.

The Sunday Times vote showed that ninety-four persons in every 100 believe conditions to be worse, five out of 100 said conditions are better now than under prohibition, and 1 per cent said conditions were about the same.—*Toledo* (Ohio) *Sunday Times.*

The Wide Horizon

Toward Neutrality

INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Richard L. Strout

HOW MANY Americans, I wonder, realize how far their Government has gone in seeking neutrality?

Cordell Hull, a shrewd southerner, has taken a series of steps, all in the same direction, so short, so connected, that the nation has followed them with no sense of transition or shock. And yet how amazed Congress would have been on August 24, when it passed its narrow and restricted neutrality resolution, if it could have foreseen two events of only the last week. The Administration for the first time revealed that it was pulling financial strings to halt war shipments; and it indicated, also, that an oil embargo might be imminent. Neither step was covered by the neutrality act.

Yet lack of popular opposition indicates that the Administration has been expressing the will of the country. And there is every indication that Congress will extend the act, when it next meets, to cover the gap now bridged by the President's wide constitutional powers in foreign policy.

* * *

Suppose we set down, one by one, some of the steps taken:

1. On September 4 the League Council met at Geneva. It was face to face, at last, with the whole explosive Ethiopian question. Just one day before this, September 3, Mr. Hull acted swiftly, effectively to end the preposterous Standard Oil-Haile Selassie petroleum concession.

2. Sir Samuel Hoare's historic keynote address at Geneva came September 11. It announced England would support the League up to the hilt. Two days later Mr. Hull issued a statement declaring, in part, "the right" of every nation to ask other nations to keep the peace.

3. Mussolini cast the die for war, October 2. The Administration's response was automatic. On October 5 and 6, Mr. Roosevelt put into effect the neutrality act embargoes; and then issued something that went far beyond them—a warning against transactions *"of any character"* with belligerents.

4. A brief protest from United States shippers followed. The Administration waited: it died down. Meanwhile, the League declared Italy the aggressor, October 11, and straightway bitter undercover controversy filled Geneva. Reports to Washington indicated American neutrality was being used as a screen to fight sanctions. Mr. Hull acted promptly. He arranged a question to himself at a press conference, October 10, and declared emphatically that the Roosevelt "trade at your own risk" statement "certainly was not intended to encourage transactions with belligerents." The Hull "answer" was mimeographed.

5. The League was now making history. Sanctions were toward. Mr. Hull on the radio, October 15, declared generally that "simultaneous action by many countries" was needed in the cause of peace—and "primarily action in the economic and monetary spheres."

6. The League finally agreed to full sanctions, and Mr. Hull instructed Hugh Wilson, at Geneva, to reply to a League query, that the United States "undertakes not only to exercise moral influence for peace" but *"to contribute in every practicable way within the limitations of our foreign policy to that end."*

7. Sanctions' zero hour was fixed for November 18. Mr. Hull and Mr. Roosevelt took a double step, October 31—the first deploring "war profits at the expense of human lives and human misery"; the second warning exporters that the Government was watching them. (The first threat of the kind.)

8. American public opinion was moving with the State Department. But the time to sanctions was short. Mr. Hull went on the radio November 6 to emphasize that "shipment of arms is not the only way and, in fact, is not the principal way" of embroiling America.

9. Three days before Geneva sanctions, Mr. Hull (November 15) completed his mobilization of public opinion by specifically citing increased exports of United States "oil, copper, trucks, tractors, scrap iron and scrap steel" to Italy; and declared them "essential war materials," even though not actually "implements of war" as defined by Congress.

10. Sanctions were applied. Since then, suddenly, concern has shifted to Italian oil imports. What has happened? Last week Harold L. Ickes denounced American oil shipments; furthermore, the first definite twitch has been given to federal financial strings tied to American steamship companies.

Such is the record. Note how gradual is the development, and consider the outcry if step No. 10 had come at the start.

* * *

And now, just for an instant, turn back the clock to June 9, 1915. William Jennings Bryan is resigning as Secretary of State—resigning because he cannot keep Americans from traveling on belligerent ships, from lending belligerents money, from building a great stake in the war. And the New York Times is saying, editorially, of his resignation:

"It was inevitable that the people of his own country would condemn him for insisting upon a policy of abandoning their rights, a policy of supreme acquiescence in wrong, indeed of outrage and murder, in crimes that have sent some of them to their death and threatened the peace and security of all of them."

What a distance America has traveled since August! What a distance since 1915!